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COLONY OF MAURITIUS

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1937

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1938

ERRATA

Page 16, line 3, for word " children," please read " citizen " ;

Page 32, last line but one from bottom of page, for word " impossible," please read " possible " ;

Page 43, second line of paragraph *(c)*, for word " stated," please read " started."

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

I.—Administration.

There are no important administrative developments to record. All that has taken place during the year has been to effect minor adjustments with regard to certain posts. The nursing staff of the Department have now been placed on a satisfactory footing and the only development which will be needed for some time to come will be a gradual raising of the numbers to what is considered adequate to staff the various hospitals.

2. The hospitals are still inadequately staffed and this feature of departmental administration tells upon the personnel in times of sudden increase of work, or when an undue number of the staff fall ill at the same time. Nevertheless present conditions shew a marked improvement over those obtaining some years ago and we are now in the position to exercise some choice from among applicants for training. The benefit arising out of this may be some time in making itself felt, but there is no doubt that so far as recruiting is concerned the Department is in a stronger position now than it has ever been.

LEGAL.

3. One Ordinance was enacted during the year: Ordinance 7 of 1937 respecting fine to be inflicted for buildings constructed without permit.

One Proclamation and one Government Notification were also issued: Proclamation No. 19 of the 26th June, 1937 for the closing of the private abattoirs of St. Pierre and Bambous and Government Notification No. 29 of the 24th July, 1937, which deals with medicinal tinctures and drugs.

FINANCIAL.

4. The revenue of the Colony for the financial year 1936–37 was ... ... Rs. 15,923,784.08

The expenditure on Medical and Sanitary Services including Municipal expenditure under this Department's control was ... ... Rs. 1,565,275.22

II.—Public Health.

5. The public health was good on the whole. The sugar crop was a good one and there was plenty of employment on offer in agriculture. The wages of agricultural workers were increased.

An outbreak of influenza occurring during June and July caused a certain amount of public inquietude but the outbreak was no worse than usual and, so far as the statistics went, the disease was mild.

The number of patients treated in the hospitals was 27,968 as compared with 27,573 for the previous year, and the number of attendances at dispensaries and out-patient departments of the hospitals was 286,575. In 1936 the comparable number was 287,486.

The birth rate for 1937 was 35.2‰ ; that for 1936 34.9‰ ; and the death rate 28.8‰ as compared with 26.4‰ for 1936.

6. The number of cases of malignant disease admitted to the public hospitals was 156. The distribution of these malignant tumours was as follows. The numbers in parenthesis are the figures for 1936 included for comparison.

Female genital organs and breast	87 (104)
Stomach and liver	25 (27)
Peritoneum and intestinal tract	15 (17)
Buccal cavity	7 (4)
Skin	10 (23)
Site not specified	12 (12)
The non-malignant new growths numbered ...	102 (50)

The total number of deaths in the Colony from Cancer and other tumours is reported by the Registrar General to be 75 (66).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

INSECT BORNE DISEASES.

7. *Malaria.*—The total number of patients suffering from malaria admitted to the hospitals was 3,158, an increase of 110 over the figure for the previous year. The case mortality was 3.86%.

The following tabular statement shows the admissions for malaria and deaths ascribed to it during this and the preceding year:

INSTITUTIONS	ADMISSIONS		DEATHS	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Civil Hospital	717	966	24	24
Port Louis Prison	81	94	0	0
Long Mountain Hospital ...	284	271	15	10
Poudre d'Or Hospital	224	218	1	4
Flacq Hospital	396	340	17	23
Mahebourg Hospital	330	284	13	14
Souillac Hospital	235	277	7	13
Victoria Hospital	428	410	21	24
Moka Hospital	192	128	7	9
Beau Bassin Prison Hospital ...	80	61	0	0
Mental Hospital Infirmary ...	32	43	0	1
Barkly Industrial School Hospital...	49	66	0	0
Total ...	3,048	3,158	105	122

The total number of deaths in the Colony from malaria and malarial cachexia, 2,139 is equivalent to a death-rate of 5.35‰ living. The rate for 1936 was 5.69‰.

Dr. H. André, *M.B.E.* who is working on limited "Health Centre" lines in the District of Pamplemousses records the following splenic indices among the school children examined by him during the year 1937.

Area	Number examined (a)	Number with enlarged spleen (b)	Spleen rate b x 100 / a
Long Mountain ...	602	91	15.11
Pamplemousses ...	628	183	29.14
Terre Rouge ...	399	116	29.07
Bon Air	575	18	3.13
	2,204	408	18.51

8. The malaria branch of the Department undertook during the year an examination of the school children of the Colony to ascertain how the present situation, as revealed by the splenic index, compared with that established by Ross in 1907–08. The detailed comparison is shewn in Appendix IV. The conclusion drawn from the figures is that the Colony has changed from an area of high endemicity to one of moderate endemicity.

9. *Filariasis.*—Filaria bancrofti is a common parasite in the Colony, and, though the infection appears to occur in " pockets ", these are found to occur in all districts. It is possible that a wide survey would shew that the restriction of the infection to " pockets " was merely apparent and that the infecion would be found to be fairly generally distributed. But though there is a comparatively large number of persons in the population harbouring this parasite, cases of filariasis are not common. There are one or two scattered foyers of elephantiasis, notably in the district of Grand Port, but the cases are few, and the majority of them have only the legs affected to a moderate degree. Occasional cases of filarial lymphangitis come for treatment, but on the whole the infection appears to be benign, most of those harbouring the parasite being unaware of the fact.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

10. *Plague.*—No case of plague occurred during the year.

11. *Small Pox.*—There has been no small pox in the Colony since 1913, though a number of ship-borne cases have been quarantined at the Flat Island Quarantine Station during the period between that year and this. 10,226 children were vaccinated during 1937 by the Public Vaccinators. The statistics are as follows:

Successful vaccinations on 1st attendance	9,031	
Successful vaccinations on 2nd and subsequent attendances ...	784	
		9,815
Unsuccessful vaccinations		382
Vaccinations in which results could not be obtained ...		29
Total ...		10,226

The proportion of children vaccinated by Government Vaccinators to live births is 72.5%.

With reference to this it should be borne in mind that an appreciable number of infants are vaccinated by private practitioners and are not included in the abovementioned figures.

12. *Chicken Pox.*—This disease is not notifiable. 2 cases were treated in the dispensaries of the Colony during the year. It is fairly common in the Colony during the period January to March, at which time it occasionally becomes epidemic among school children unprotected by a previous attack. The disease is almost invariably mild.

Among adults shingles is not uncommon during the same season, and I have actually seen in a European man of about 70 years of age who stated that he had chicken pox in childhood, the simultaneous occurrence of shingles and chicken pox, the former appearing about five days in advance of the latter.

13. *Enteric Fever.*—The number and distribution according to Districts of cases of Enteric Fever notified to the Sanitary Authority are given in the following table.

ENTERIC FEVER FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Districts	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Port Louis	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	2	—	1	2	12
Plaines Wilhems	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	6	2	7	36
Moka	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	6
Pamplemousses	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Rivière du Rempart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flacq	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Savanne	1	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	13
Grand Port	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Black River	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	4	5	2	6	7	10	8	4	9	7	3	15	80

The numbers of cases notified from Port Louis as well as from the rural districts are clearly much smaller than the actual number of cases occurring in these regions. Plaines Wilhems is the most salubrious district in the Colony ; it has the safest water supply and yet, year after year, the number of notifications of enteric fever made in it is greater than that of all the other disrics combined.

14. *Diphtheria.*—33 cases of diphtheria were notified in 1937. The disease occurs sporadically ; no epidemic outbreaks have been recorded for years. It is generally mild.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PUERPERAL STATE.

15. Though a number of non-communicable conditions are included in these statistics it is convenient to group them under one head since their significance lies in revealing certain causes of maternal and infantile mortality. 169 deaths were registered as being due to the puerperal state. They are classified as under:

Abortion	1
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions ...	5
Puerperal haemorrhage	17
Puerperal Sepsis	23
Other accidents of pregnancy	4
Other toxæmias of pregnancy	7
Other accidents of childbirth	112

13 cases of puerperal septicaemia, of which 6 proved fatal, were treated in hospital—a case of mortality of 46.15%.

The maternal mortality rate (the ratio of the number of deaths ascribed to the puerperal state to the total number of births including still-births) was 10.97‰ in 1937 as compared with a rate of 9.55‰ for the previous year.

16. *Erysipelas.*—67 cases were notified, compared with 73 in 1936. 11 deaths were registered.

17. *Tuberculosis.*—Out of the 11,527 deaths of 1937, 329 were due to tuberculosis. These figures shew a death-rate from tuberculosis of 822.7 per million living. The crude tuberculosis death-rate for England and Wales

for 1935 was 718 per million living. The crude death-rate for tuberculosis has shewn a considerable reduction in recent years. The following table shews the relevant figures.

CRUDE DEATH-RATE PER MILLION FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Estimated population	No. of deaths ascribed to Tuberculosis	Rate
1927	401,693	485	1,200
1928	404,802	560	1,351
1929	405,549	513	1,256
1930	405,549	447	1,102
1931*	395.492*	463	1,170
1932	391,044	421	1,070
1933	388,400	431	1,109
1934	391,867**	345	880
1935	394,316	336	850
1936	397,550	300	750
1937	399,897	329	822

It will be seen from these figures that the general trend has been distinctly downwards during the past ten years. Even if one admits that there is considerable error in the classification of such deaths, owing to defects in the colonial system for the collection of vital statistics it may be presumed that this cause operates fairly consistently throughout the period under consideration because the system for the collection of statistics has not changed.

The cause of the decline is difficult to ascertain unless we assume that the population as a whole are constantly becoming slowly immunised as is the case with most European population.

Few ad hoc measures for the prevention of this disease are possible. The policy of the Department is to admit to the general hospitals these patients suffering from such forms of the disease as are amenable to hospital treatment. Others, whose physical condition permits, are treated as out-patients. The main difficulty is experienced with the chronic case of open pulmonary tuberculosis. Such a case is not suitable for admission to a general hospital and efforts are made to persuade such patients to enter infirmaries, where they may obtain such treatment as their condition demands. But it is extremely difficult to persuade most of them to enter an infirmary ; they prefer to remain at home even when it is pointed out to them that by so doing they expose their families to the great risk of contracting the disease.

Though the statistics contained in this paragraph relate to deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, they may be taken as a rough practical index of the deaths due to the pulmonary form. Other forms of tuberculosis are not common.

18. *Leprosy.*—The report on the work of the Leprosy Board and of the Leper Hospital appears in Appendix VII.

19. *Venereal Diseases.*—209 cases of admission for syphilis and 9 deaths from this disease were recorded from the hospitals during the year. 188 cases of gonorrhoea were treated and 186 cases of soft chancre.

Mauritius is a signatory of the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 respecting facilities to be given to merchant seamen for treatment of venereal diseases.

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* Census Year. ** Mid-Year population.

This agreement provides for the free treatment of seamen suffering from venereal disease. The treatment is open to all merchant seamen or watermen without distinction of nationality.

Treatment cards drawn up in the form indicated in the agreement are issued to seamen coming for treatment for the first time. On the card is recorded a short clinical account of the case: the diagnosis, the treatment carried out at the centre, indications for treatment on the voyage and the results of the serological examination undertaken in cases of syphilis.

The only difference between local practice and the requirements of the agreement is that the Kahn test is used instead of the Wassermann reaction in the serological diagnosis of syphilis.

The treatment centre is situated at the Civil Hospital, Port Louis, within easy reach of the harbour. It is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hospital cases are accommodated in the hospital.

HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

20. *Ankylostomiasis.*—The report of the Hookworm Branch of the Department is printed as Appendix III.

18,515 cases were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries and the number of deaths in hospitals due to hookworm disease was 50.

21. *Filariasis* has already been mentioned in paragraph 9 above.

22. *Schistosomiasis.*—50 cases were treated in the hospitals during the year, and 228 at the dispensaries.

DEFICIENCY DISEASES.

23. The following deficiency diseases were recorded during the year.

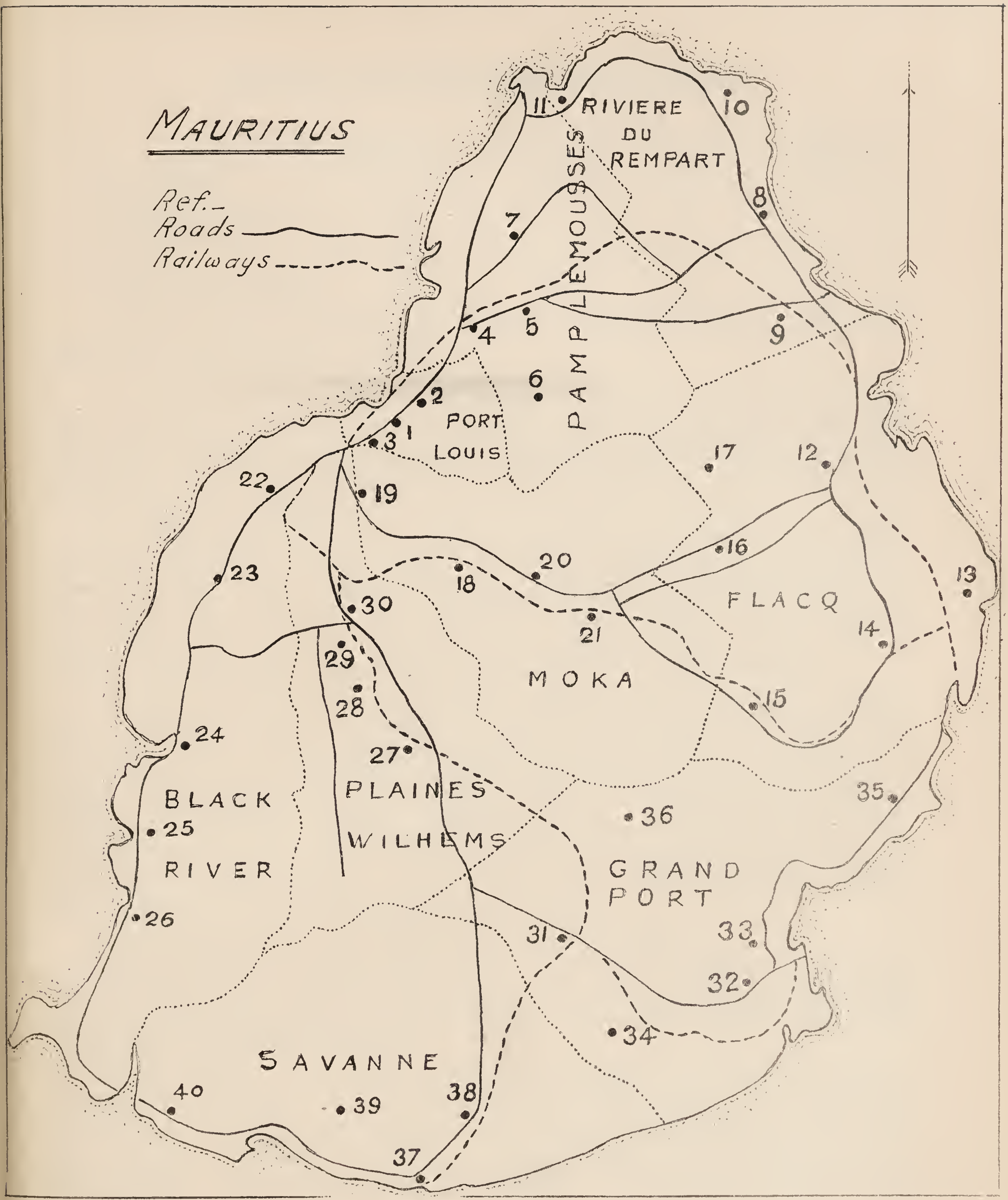
Cases of Deficiency Diseases Treated in Hospitals.

	Rickets	Beri-Beri	Pellagra
Civil	—	16	—
Flacq	—	3	—
Port Louis Prison	—	34	—
Long Mountain	—	1	2
Beau Bassin Prison	—	47	—
Poudre d'Or	—	1	—
Mahebourg	1	—	1
Victoria	2	—	—

Dispensaries.

(The figures for the dispensaries represent the number of attendances—not cases).

	Rickets	Beri-Beri	Pellagra	Avitaminosis 'A'
Eastern	—	7	—	50
Port Louis Prison	—	12	—	7
Pamplemousses	—	—	5	—
Long Mountain	—	—	—	1
Poudre d'Or	1	—	—	—
Flacq	3	1	—	—
Brisée Verdière	—	2	—	—
Rivière Sèche	1	1	—	—
Mahebourg	1	—	2	—
Rose Belle	5	—	1	—



HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES ARE SHOWN IN THE MAP BY NUMBERS AS INDICATED BELOW.

Port Louis	
Civil Hospital ...	1
Eastern Suburb (St. François)	2
Western Suburb (Bell Village)	3
Pamplemousses	
Terre Rouge ...	4
Pamplemousses (Village) ...	5
Long Mountain (attached to Hospital) ...	6
Bon Air ...	7
Rivière du Rempart	
Poudre d'Or (attached to Hospital) ...	8
Ravin	9
Grand Gaube ...	10
Grand Bay ...	11
Flacq	
Flacq Hospital ...	12
Trou d'Eau Douce	13
Rivière Sèche ...	14
Sébastopol ...	15
St. Julien ...	16
Brisée Verdière	17
Moka	
Moka Hospital ...	18
Pailles	19
St. Pierre ...	20
Q. Militaire ...	21
Black River	
Petite Rivière ...	22
Bambous ...	23
Tamarin ...	24
Black River ...	25
Case Noyale ...	26
Plaines Wilhems	
Curepipe ...	27
Vacoas	28
Victoria Hospital (Q. Bornes) ...	29
B. Bassin-R. Hill	30
Grand Port	
Rose Belle ...	31
Plaine Magnien	32
Mahebourg Hospl.	33
L'Escalier ...	34
Old Grand Port	35
St. Hubert ...	36
Savanne	
Souillac Hospital	37
R. des Anguilles	38
Chemin Grenier	39
Baie du Cap	40

	Rickets	Beri-Beri	Pellagra	Avitaminosis 'A'
St. Hubert	—	—	—	43
Quartier Militaire	1	—	—	—
Petite Rivière	1	—	—	—
Vacoas	1	—	—	4
Beau Bassin Prison	—	57	—	—

The three cases of Pellagra are the first record of this disease in the Colony for the past ten years or more.

24. *Beri-Beri in the Prison.*—In March, 1937, an outbreak of beri-beri took place in the Central Prison, Beau Bassin ; during April, May and June the disease appeared among the inmates of both the Central and Port Louis Prisons. The salient features of this outbreak and of the events which preceded it are as follows.

In 1932 Government Notice 218 was published which laid down the diet scale for prisoners in the Colony. A copy of this scale is reprinted as Appendix XIII. This scale is a modification of one previously in force ; it was drawn up to furnish more energy than the old scale and was finally adopted after it had been tried out on a number of the prisoners for 10 months, during which time records had been kept of their weight.

In 1934, 84 long sentence prisoners, employed in the trade shops or otherwise confined to the prison grounds developed a burning pain in the mouth which interfered with swallowing, stomatitis and glossitis, and fœtid breath. Local treatment was unavailing and the patients subsequently complained of neuritic pains in the legs and impaired vision. A diagnosis of vitamin-deficiency was made ; cod liver oil and milk were added to the diet, the quantity of green vegetables issued to them was increased and the kind of rice issued to the prisoners was substituted by a different quality. Under this treatment all cases recovered fairly quickly.

Only one case of this condition was noted in 1935.

During 1936, 28 cases of what was diagnosed as beri-beri of the dropsical type occurred among 2,695 prisoners. 14 of these cases occurred in the Central Prison, Beau Bassin, and 14 in Port Louis. The condition apparently reacted well to dietary measures.

In March 1937, 14 cases of beri-beri occurred at the Central Prison. During the following month 8 cases occurred at Port Louis prison and 24 at the Central. In May, 15 cases were reported from Port Louis and 25 from Beau Bassin. In June 10 cases were recorded at Port Louis and 20 at Beau Bassin ; thereafter the outbreak subsided. In all there were 144 cases and 5 deaths.

A Committee consisting of the Acting Director, Medical and Health Department, Chairman, Dr. Y. Cantin, Medical Superintendent Civil Hospital, and Dr. Clifford Mayer, M.D., a private practitioner investigated this outbreak. The Committee concluded that the disease was beri-beri, that the rice and pulses supplied to the prisoners were of inferior quality and that the preparation of the food at Beau Bassin prison was markedly defective. The recommendations of the Committee were directed to remedying these defects. The Committee also recommended that a ration of 30 grammes rice bran be added to the food daily and that dholl should be replaced by lentils peas or beans. These recommendations were given effect and the outbreak subsided.

One striking feature of these successive outbreaks is the way in which they apparently yielded to the ad hoc measures adopted on each occasion though there is little doubt that in spite of this apparent improvement in the diet many of these prisoners were in a state of chronic avitaminosis. One of the measures stated to have relieved the condition in the past was a change to a diet of which bread was the staple food, but as the bread was made of white flour completely deficient in vitamin B it is difficult to understand why this should have brought about an improvement.

A critical examination of the prison dietary in the light of the dietaries of classes from which the prisoners come shews that it presents no abnormal features. It has been described as monotonous, but it is no more monotonous than that consumed habitually by persons of the working classes. I do not think therefore that the monotony of the prison diet has the same ill effects upon prisoners in Mauritius as have been attributed to it in British prisons ; conditions are entirely different. But it is a diet which demands that its constituents must be of good quality and that it must be carefully cooked. If either of these conditions is not fulfilled vitamin deficiency is almost bound to occur. It would appear from the evidence that at various times one or other of these requirements was lacking, and at others both.

Though the Committee obtained evidence to account for this outbreak there are one or two puzzling features about the successive outbreaks of stomatitis, oedema and peripheral neuritis recorded above. For years past the prisons had been free from such outbreaks, and during the period of freedom the staple cereal had been maize. In 1932 rice was substituted for maize but no further change was made in the ration except to provide an additional quantity of energy-producing food in the form of sugar. In spite of the occurrence of faulty preparation of the food and of occasional deterioration in the quality of the rice, dholl and vegetables issued to the prisoners. I have the feeling that in ascribing this outbreak solely to these factors we have not ascertained the whole truth. There is a suspicion that the oil used in cooking may also play a part, but what precisely is the part played by it has not yet been ascertained. The cooking oils used in the Colony are olive oil, mustard oil, soya bean oil, coconut oil and arachis oil. The mustard, soya bean and arachis oils are at present under suspicion with regard to the causation of stomatitis, glossitis and a mild peripheral neuritis resembling beri-beri and possibly associated with it. It is the existence of this suspected unknown factor which prevents the Department from being able to advise regarding preventive measures, other than the stereotyped recommendations which, on account of the unknown factor, may not be entirely effective.

VITAL STATISTICS.

25. The Vital Statistics of the Colony are now calculated on the basis of the number of the population on the 30th June of the year under reference.

The figures for population are arrived at as follows.

The basis of these figures is the census which is made decennially. When the figures for any inter-census period are required they are ascertained by adding to or subtracting from the census figures the difference between the sums of the deaths and departures and the births and arrivals occurring during the period intervening between the date of the census and the date for which the statistics are required.

ACTUAL POPULATION OF MAURITIUS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Districts		Area in square miles	Total population	Density per square mile
Port Louis	...	16	55,791	3,486.93
Pamplemousses	...	69	35,322	511.91
Rivière du Rempart		57½	32,276	561.32
Flacq ...	...	115	51,076	444.14
Grand Port	...	101	48,078	476.02
Plaines Wilhems	...	78	103,477	1,326,63
Savanne ...	...	93½	30,883	330.30
Moka ...	...	89	29,724	333.97
Black River	...	101	13,270	131.38
Grand Total	...	720	399,897	555.41 (mean)

The chief feature of interest here is the high density of population 555.41 per square mile.

26. *Marriages.*—1951 marriages were celebrated in 1937 as compared with 1991 in 1936 ; showing a decrease of 40. This is equivalent to a marriage rate (number of persons married to every thousand of population) of 9.8‰ against 10.0‰ in 1936.

27. *Births.*—The total number of births for the year was 14,097 (males 7,187 and females 6,910). 4,774 of these occurred in the General and 9,323 in the Indian population. The birth-rate was 35.2 against 34.9‰ in 1936.

The District birth-rate and the five year mean rate are as follows:

Districts		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Mean
Port Louis ...	...	37.3	38.5	38.4	38.7	39.3	38.44
Pamplemousses	...	28.5	36.9	38.1	30.5	29.4	32.68
R. du Rempart	...	44.1	36.9	38.1	38.3	34.2	38.32
Flacq ...	...	29.4	29.8	28.8	27.8	30.9	29.34
Grand Port ...	...	33.8	35.5	33.5	34.2	37.6	34.92
Savanne ...	...	31.6	33.9	32.5	38.9	40.2	35.42
Plaines Wilhems	...	38.0	37.3	35.9	38.6	37.4	37.44
Moka ...	...	34.2	35.0	31.0	30.8	30.6	32.32
Black River ...	...	26.5	28.4	26.0	28.1	27.3	28.26
Whole Colony	...	34.7	34.5	33.6	34.9	35.2	34.58

28. *Deaths.*—During the year 1937, the total number of deaths was 11,527 (5,846 males and 5,681 females) ; 3,505 in the General and 8,022 in the Indian population. The number is an increase of 1,027 over the total deaths of 1936.

The death-rate for the Colony was 28.8 compared with 26.4‰ for 1936 and with 27.72‰ for the quinquennial period preceding 1937. The month of maximum mortality was June whilst in 1936 it was September.

29. The following table shows the district death-rate yearly for the five yearly periods 1933–1937 and the average rates for the same period.

Districts		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Mean
Port Louis ...	...	28.1	25.9	31.0	27.4	32.8	29.04
Pamplemousses	...	30.3	28.3	28.6	28.6	31.3	29.42
R. du Rempart	...	24.2	22.5	20.7	24.6	27.0	23.80
Flacq ...	...	29.0	25.4	33.1	30.8	32.6	30.18
Grand Port ...	...	30.8	29.7	30.9	29.3	31.6	30.46
Savanne ...	...	31.5	30.6	25.2	27.0	28.5	28.56
Plaines Wilhems	...	21.6	21.2	19.9	20.3	22.5	21.10
Moka ...	...	28.6	28.0	25.3	28.5	28.1	27.70
Black River ...	...	33.5	29.1	29.5	34.0	36.7	32.56
Whole Colony	...	27.3	25.7	26.5	26.4	28.8	26.94

The death-rate, after having been gratifyingly low has begun to rise. It is as yet too early to say whether this tendency will continue or not.

30. The next table with the figures for 1936 inserted for purposes of easy comparison, exhibits the causes of deaths and rates classified according to the "Manual of International List of Causes of Death" adopted by the Registrar General of England (Based on the Fourth Decennial Commission, Paris, 1929).

GROUP	NO. OF DEATHS 1936	NO. OF DEATHS 1937	RATE PER ‰ 1936	RATE PER ‰ 1937
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases ...	3,577	3,979	9.0	9.9
2. Cancer and other tumours ...	66	75	.2	.2
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition ...	158	122	.4	.3
4. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	110	142	.3	.4
5. Chronic poisoning	—	—	.0	.0
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	414	384	1.0	1.0
7. Diseases of circulatory system ...	282	311	.7	.8
8. Diseases of the respiratory system ...	1,735	2,209	4.4	5.5
9. Diseases of the digestive system ...	1,436	1,425	3.6	3.6
10. Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa ...	593	638	1.5	1.6
11. Diseases of pregnancy and child-birth*	145	169	.4	.4
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	42	53	.1	.1
13. Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	7	11	.0	.0
14. Congenital malformations ...	5	6	.0	.0
15. Diseases of infancy	910	897	2.3	2.2
16. Senility	210	241	.5	.5
17. Deaths from violence	144	160	.4	.4
18. Ill-defined causes	646	705	1.6	1.8
	10,500	11,527	26.4	28.8

The more notable causes of deaths were as follows:

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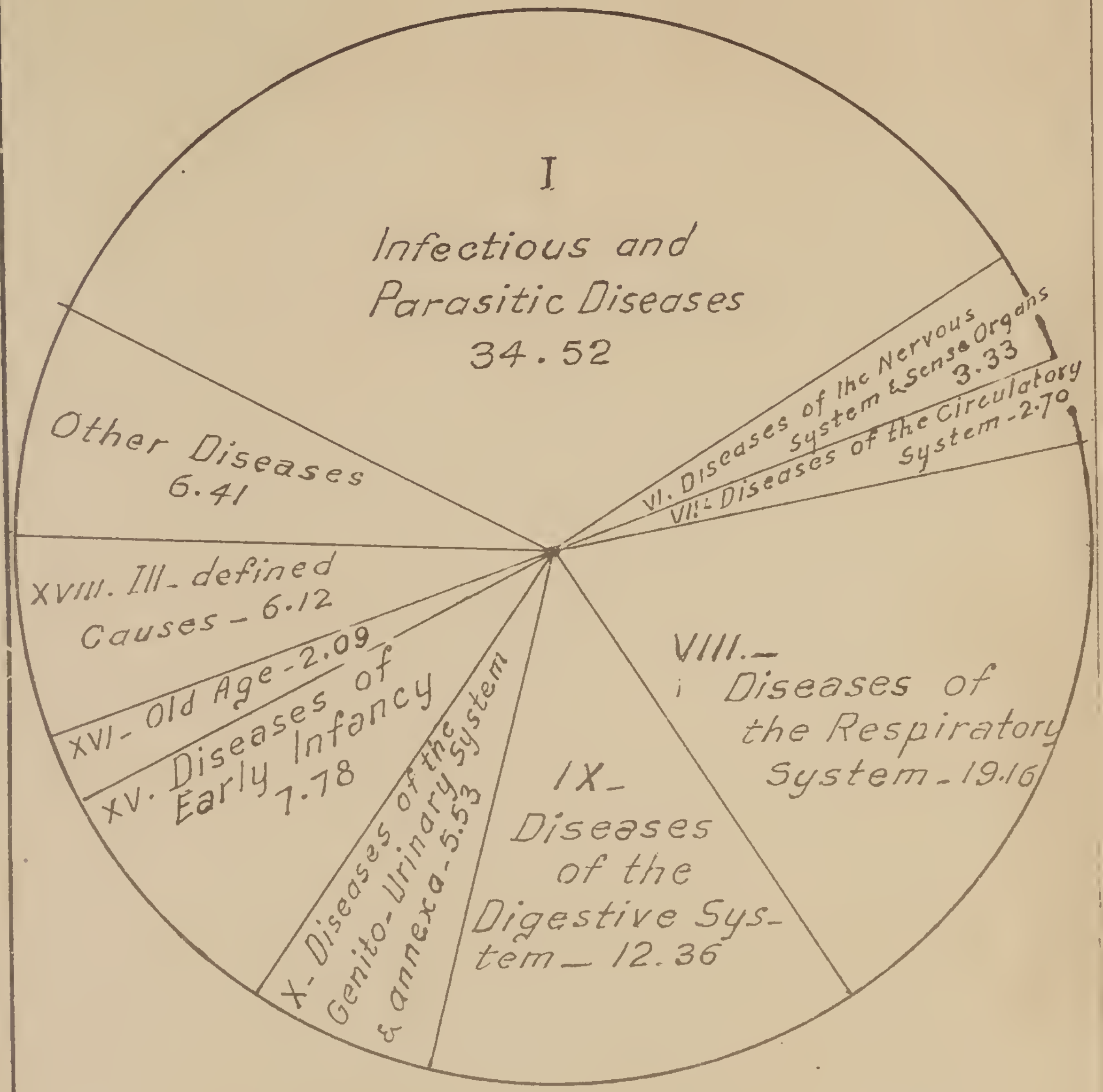
* or 10.97‰ total births registered (live born and still born against 9.5‰ in 1936).

1

PERCENTAGE CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL DEATHS

(11,527) Reg. General's Report.



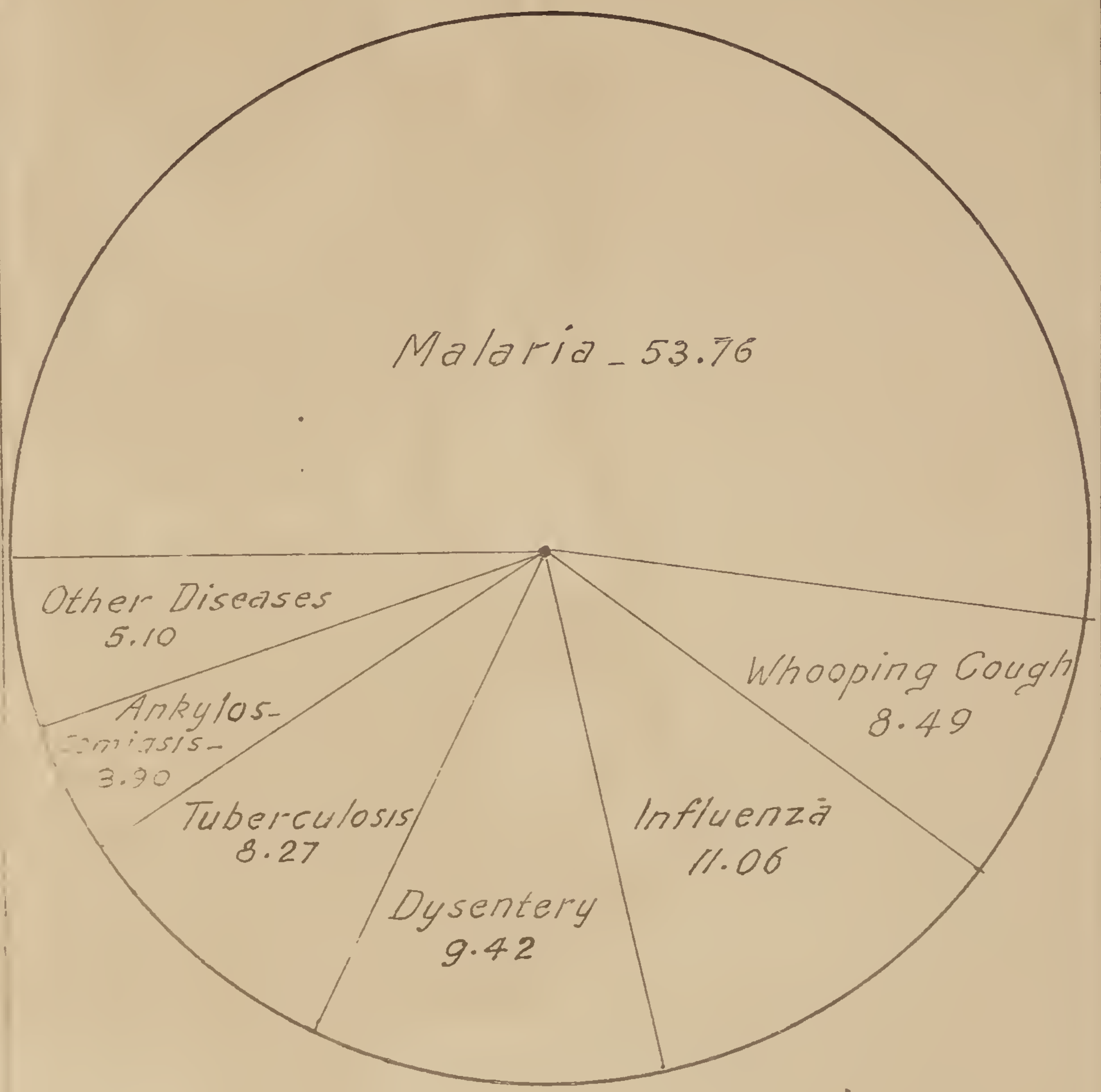
OTHER DISEASES

II—Cancer and other Tumours	.65
III—Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and Endocrine glands and other general diseases	1.06
IV—Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	1.23
XI—Diseases of Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1.47
XII—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissues ...	.46
XIII—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion ...	.10
XIV—Congenital Malformation	.05
XVII—Deaths from Violence	1.39
	6.41

2

PERCENTAGE CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS DUE TO INFECTIONS AND PARASITIC DISEASES

(Total—3,979).

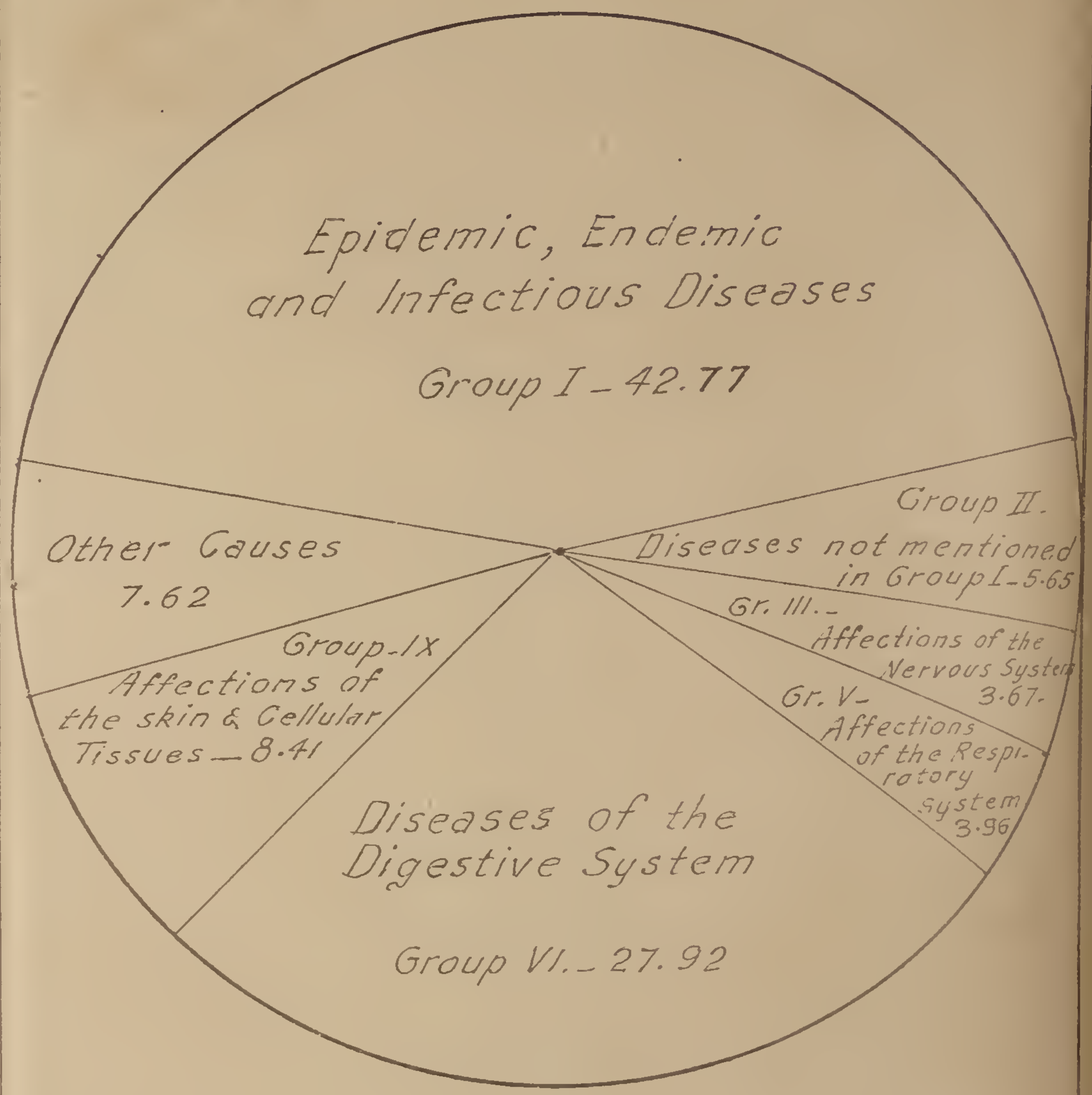


OTHER DISEASES

Typhoid Fever	.76
Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Acute Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Leprosy, Syphilis, Purulent Infection: Septicæmia, Pyæmia etc., Other Diseases due to Helminths, Mycosis and other diseases	4.34
	5.10

3

DISEASES IN OUT-PATIENT POPULATION TREATED AT PUBLIC DISPENSARIES



OTHER CAUSES

Group IV—Affections of the Circulatory System ...	1.49
Group VII—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System-(Non-Venereal)	2.52
Group VIII—Puerperal State	.13
Group X—Diseases of bones and Organs of locomotion	.22
Group XII—Diseases of Infancy	.06
Group XIII—Affections of Old Age	.21
Group XIV—Affections produced by External causes ...	2.21
Group XV—Ill-defined Causes, etc.	.78
	7.62

DISEASES	NO. OF DEATHS 1936	NO. OF DEATHS 1937	RATE PER ‰ 1936	RATE PER ‰ 1937
Malaria and malarial cachexia	2,262	2,139	5.69	5.35
Pneumonia, broncho and lobar	1,215	1,470	3.06	3.68
Influenza	197	440	.49	1.10
Disease of early infancy**	910	897	2.28	2.24
Phthisis and tuberculosis	300	329	.75	.82
Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,219	1,177	3.07	2.94
Bronchitis	432	564	1.09	1.41
Old age and debility	558	607	1.40	1.52
Dysentery	368	375	.92	.94
Albuminuria, nephritis and uraemia	566	618	1.42	1.54
Heart diseases (organic)	213	238	.53	.59
The puerperal state	145	169	.36	.42

Infantile Mortality.

31. The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age occurring in any year for every thousand live births registered during the year.

The infantile mortality rate for 1937 was 154.5‰ as compared with 142.3‰ for 1936.

The deaths under 5 years were distributed as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1,153	1,025	2,178
1 year and under 2 years	282	282	564
2 years and under 3 years	213	249	462
3 years and under 4 years	125	169	294
4 years and under 5 years	97	121	218
	1,870	1,846	3,716

The following table shows the grouping of these deaths according to the causes inscribed on the death certificates:

	Under 1 year	1 to under 5 years
Infectious and Parasitic diseases	556	711
Cancer and other tumours	—	1
Rheumatism, Diseases of nutrition etc.	13	19
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	—	3
Nervous system and organs of special senses	42	57
Diseases of Circulatory System	3	10
Diseases of Respiratory System	360	319
Diseases of Digestive System	268	297
Diseases (non-venereal) of the genito-urinary system and annexa	3	19
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	8	2
Diseases of Bones and organs of locomotion	2	—
Malformations	5	1
Diseases of early infancy	897	—
Affections produced by external causes	3	25
Ill-defined causes	18	74
All causes	2,178	1,538

** or 63.63‰ live births against 65.62 in 1936.

The distribution of the deaths attributed to the diseases of early infancy and a comparison of these figures with those of 1936 is shown below:

Designation of Diseases and accidents	1936	1937
Infantile debility	834	813
Premature birth	59	66
Atelectasis	5	8
Injuries at birth	10	2
Diseases of umbilicus	—	3
Icterus neonatorum	1	2
Cyanosis	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	2
Hæmorrhage of new born	—	1
	910	897

It is seen that the main groups of diseases responsible for the loss of infant life are the infectious and parasitic diseases and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems. The diseases of early infancy mainly comprise infantile debility and premature birth, both of which may owe their origin to the occurrence of chronic malaria or of ankylostomiasis in the mother during pregnancy. Diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems point to lack of proper care in infancy ; undue exposure to cold ; errors in feeding and the insanitary environment usually associated with the conditions under which an agricultural community lives in a tropical country.

STILL-BIRTHS.

A still-birth is defined by the Registrar General as " a child born dead at or after the seventh month of pregnancy."

The number of still-births registered during 1936 and 1937 is as under:

	Males 1936	Males 1937	Females 1936	Females 1937	Total 1936	Total 1937
Port Louis	99	95	86	85	185	180
Pamplemousses	63	60	53	50	116	110
Rivière du Rempart	55	58	48	46	103	104
Flacq	105	115	87	90	192	205
Grand Port	95	101	76	71	171	172
Savanne	71	61	45	47	116	108
Plaines Wilhems	171	164	132	136	303	300
Moka	51	47	38	44	89	91
Black River	31	18	15	17	46	35
Total	741	719	580	586	1,321	1,305

It is equivalent to 9.3% of live births for the same period as compared with 9.5% for 1936.

The still-births are distributed as follows for the two great classes of the population:

	Males	Females	Total
General Population	147	149	296
Indian Population	572	437	1,009
	719	586	1,305

The number of still-births registered during 1937 is slightly lower than that recorded for the preceding year, but the decrease is not significant. Malaria and ankylostomiasis are probably a fruitful cause of still-birth in the Colony.

III.—Hygiene and Sanitation.

INSECT-BORNE DISEASES.

33. *Malaria*—The year 1937 was not a bad one so far as malaria was concerned. In the Northern Districts it was, however, noted that attacks were fairly severe when they did occur.

In the coastal lowlands the usual measures of maintenance of water-courses was carried out combined with the issue of totaquina to the inhabitants.

Port Louis anti-malarial works were maintained and there is no unusual incidence of malaria recorded from the municipal area. In the District of Port Louis conditions are not so good as in the municipal area. In spite of this no unusual incidence of the disease was recorded.

The work of the Malaria Branch of the Department has again been confined to the central plateau. It is the aim of the Department to bring malaria in this region well under control and so ensure permanently healthy conditions of living for its inhabitants who amount to over ¼ of the total population of the Colony. It is noted that most of the dangerous nuisances in this area are either caused or maintained by the inhabitants themselves. Over 1,800 such nuisances were discovered during the year and abated. It is clear that this number represents only part of the total. With reference to this it should be realised that most of the major nuisances in this large area have been dealt with by the Department and that if the individual citizens would prevent the occurrence of dangerous minor nuisances on their own premises the danger of the occurrence of localised outbreaks would be very greatly reduced.

34. *Plague.*—Though plague has been absent from the Colony since 1927 its presence in neighbouring territories renders the maintenance of measures of surveillance necessary. The report of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis, printed as Appendix V gives the details of this work.

HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

35. *Ankylostomiasis.*—When one considers that treatment for this condition has been actively pursued on mass treatment lines since 1924 and that in addition it is obtainable at every hospital and dispensary in the Colony it is disapponting to note that the infection is apparently as widespread as ever in the rural areas, though, on the average, individual patients probably harbour fewer worms than formerly. Widespread and systematic pollution of the soil with infectious material ceased in 1924 with the abandonment of the engrais system for the preparation of agricultural fertiliser. It would therefore appear that the infection is being maintained domestically owing to those concerned persisting in defecating on the surface of the ground rather than in a latrine.

The use of latrines is fairly general in compact villages but in scattered villages or individual premises round which a good deal of cover is provided by sugar cane there is little evidence that latrines are habitually used even when they are present. The efforts of the sanitary officers of the Department have resulted in most premises in the colony having been furnished with latrines. To make the campaign a success it remains only for the individual children to make use of this means of preventing soil pollution.

36. *Schistosomiasis*.—50 cases of this condition were treated in the Government Hospitals. There is still much investigation to be done before adequate measures can be taken for its control. We want to know the localities in which it is prevalent: whether there is only one intermediate host in the Colony or several: whether the disease shews seasonal variation. These questions can only be answered by the results of a systematic field investigation which will remain impossible so long as the laboratory establishment is maintained at its present low figure.

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

37. Of other communicable diseases which occur from time to time, the fevers of the typhoid-paratyphoid group and the dysenteries present the greatest difficulty in control owing to a number of circumstances which militate against early action by the Sanitary Authority. These circumstances obtain to a much greater extent in the rural areas than they do in the townships or in Port Louis and they explain why the apparent incidence of these diseases is lower in the rural than in urban and township areas. The fact that increasing numbers of the rural population are not engaged labourers living on the estates but inhabit villages or isolated homesteads has removed a large proportion of the rural population from the medical surveillance under which they used to live when most of them were serving under a contract which provided free quarters and free medical attendance. Few medical practitioners are domiciled in the rural areas so that the occurrence of typhoid fever or of the paratyphoid fevers may not be notified to the Sanitary Authority at all, or may be notified much too late for effective action to be taken. Again, in townships and villages the water supplies being piped and reasonably safe offer much less chance of an outbreak of intestinal disease than do those of isolated huts whose dwellers make use of any surface water in the vicinity or of wells exposed to pollution. Intestinal disease is therefore more common in the rural areas than in urban, though again the absence of medical aid may allow a mild outbreak to pass unnoticed. On account of its more acute character, dysentery is more apt to attract attention than fevers of the typhoid-paratyphoid group ; but an outbreak is generally in full swing by the time the Sanitary Authority becomes aware of it. The organisation of the district sanitary staff under the Government Medical Officer of the District has been done to shorten this delay.

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

38. *Night Soil and Conservancy*.—In the rural districts the pit latrine is the means of necessity if not of choice in areas where those latrines may be constructed. In areas where the soil is shallow and overlies rock a double bucket service is provided and the disposal of fæces is effected by trenching them on trenching grounds approved by the Sanitary Authority.

In Curepipe the Department conducts a pail night soil service on premises not provided with spetic tank and absorption pit systems of water carriage. This township is growing and, in my opinion, the time has come to consider the advisability of sewering at least part of the town. In many parts of Curepipe the ground water occurs too near the surface at certain seasons of the year to make advisable any extension of a system of septic tank effluent disposal by means of absorption pits.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Though most of Port Louis is sewered there are still premises in the municipal area which are not connected to the system. For these and for dwellings outside the sewered area, the Medical Officer of Health's Department maintain a bucket service. The contents of the buckets are disposed of by tipping them into the main outfall sewer.

39. *Collection and Disposal of Refuse.*—The Medical and Health Department are still responsible for the town cleansing services in Port Louis. In the townships the Township Boards undertake this work.

40. *Water Supplies.*—There is no change to record in the water supplies of the Colony during the year.

No outbreaks of disease attributable to infection of state-provided water supplies were reported.

41. *Labour Conditions.*—The general health of the labouring classes was about the average if one may judge from the returns of vital statistics. Cases of severe malnutrition are extremely rare.

FOOD AND DRUGS IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

42. There are six public and four private abattoirs in the Colony. The public abattoirs administered by the Municipality of Port Louis, the Boards of Beau Bassin–Rose Hill, and Curepipe, are each controlled by a veterinary officer.

The other abattoirs are conducted under the supervision of the sanitary staff.

It may be said that on the whole, the foodstuffs marketed are wholesome and of good quality. The only condition found with any frequency in the meat trade is tuberculosis. Cestode infection is practically non-existent among cattle and it is very rare in human beings.

The only exception to this general rule is milk which is seldom retailed in its natural state. In spite of the control which is exercised and the heavy penalties inflicted upon offenders, sophistication is rife and appears to be ineradicable.

In Appendix XI is recorded the number of times action was taken in connection with the sale of food.

MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

43. The hookworm control staff deliver talks on hookworm infection and its prevention on the occasions on which mass treatments are being given. The sanitary staff have also been instructed to lose no opportunity of giving advice on hygienic subjects in the course of their routine duties. It is hoped that by entrusting sanitary duties to the Government Medical Officers of the districts, opportunity will be provided for the effective dissemination of a knowledge of elementary hygiene practice in the Colony. It is also hoped that as the department attains its proper complement it will be able to reinforce the hygienic instruction given in the schools.

TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

44. Another batch of six candidates for sanitary posts was under training during the year. One of them resigned. A training manual was published in England which should provide them with a useful record of what they ought to know.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

45. The internal organisation of the Department has been practically completed so far as the relation of posts to one another and the revision of emoluments is concerned. It is hoped that we may look forward to a period of comparative stability so that the new organisation may have time to settle down and opportunity afforded for the making of any adjusments found necessary. Having been able to obtain quantity it will now be the care of the administration to procure quality by a judicious thinning out of the unfit and encouragement of those of more than average ability.

PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

46. The following table summarises the work done by the Port Sanitary Authority:

	Sailing Craft	Steamers
Vessels arriving	2	221
Crew examined	12	19,098
Passengers examined	—	2,402
Vessels given pratique on arrival	2	139
Vessels given pratique after disinfection of the linen and effects of the passengers, crew, fumigation and disinfection of the fore-castle	—	8
Vessels given pratique after disinfection of linen, etc. and claytonisation of cargo	—	74
Vessels arriving from infected ports	—	82
Vessels detained for purposes of disinfection and fumigation on account of plague, cholera or small pox ...	—	82

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

47. The two Societies, the Maternity and Child Welfare Society and the Goutte de Lait were afforded the usual financial support by the Government. In the 1935 report a full account was given of their history and progress. Progress has been maintained this year.

48. As supplementary provision eight qualified midwives are employed by the Government. Their work is summarised below:

	No. of visits made	No. of confinements conducted
Grand Port	2,550	229
Curepipe	245	78
Flacq	373	173
Rivière du Rempart ...	365	200
Savanne	844	114
Long Mountain	68	57
Bon Air	256	111

THE MIDWIVES BOARD.

49. No occasion arose for a meeting of the Midwives Board during the year.

THE LEPROSY BOARD.

50. The Leprosy Board consists of:

The Director, Medical and Health Department,—*Chairman*.
The Medical Superintendent, Leper Hospital.
The District Magistrate, Port Louis.

The Board sat three times during the year as the results of which 3 patients were recommended for admission and detention at the Leper Hospital.

HOSPITALS.

51. There has been an increase in the number of patients treated in the hospitals of the Colony: 27,968 against 27,573 for the previous year. The number of confinements conducted in hospitals was 1,133 against 1,149 for 1936.

The number of estate hospitals at the end of the year was 38.

52. The professional work of the hospitals is summarised in the table on page 20. In the rural districts the principal causes of admission to hospital are malaria, ankylostomiasis and respiratory disease. It will be noted from these returns that pneumonia and malaria are noteworthy causes of death in hospital.

The small number of patients remaining in hospital at the end of the year is owing to the fact that most people in the Colony like to be at home during the New Year, and hospital patients who might otherwise be detained for some days longer frequently apply for their discharge from hospital at this time.

53. The nursing establishment of the hospitals is now almost sufficient, but recruitment for the hospitals staff still presents great difficulty. Suitable applicants for hospital posts are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to make up for the normal wastage in establishment. The subject is receiving consideration.

REPORT ON HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

HOSPITALS	Patients remaining on 31/12/36	New admissions	Deaths	Patients remaining on 31/12/37	No. of beds	No. of surgical operations	Particular diseases causing the largest number of admissions	Particular diseases causing the largest number of deaths
Civil	142	7,910	498	148	300	4,281	Malaria, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Ankylostomiasis, Venereal Diseases, Nephritis.	Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Nephritis, Malaria.
Port Louis Prison ...	5	300	4	1	16	12	Malaria, Influenza	......
Long Mountain ...	19	2,028	81	17	65	313	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis,	Pneumonia, Malaria, Bronchitis.
Poudre d'Or	28	1,691	60	34	70	175	Ankylostomiasis, Malaria.	Ankylostomiasis, Nephritis, Enteritis.
Flacq	11	2,175	117	8	86	587	Malaria, Influenza, Ankylostomiasis.	Malaria, Influenza.
Mahebourg	42	3,058	159	46	108	756	Ankylostomiasis, Influenza, Malaria.	Pneumonia, Nephritis, Malaria.
Souillac	33	2,384	113	38	103	468	Ankylostomiasis, Malaria.	Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Malaria.
Victoria	128	5,661	315	146	254	1,977	Ankylostomiasis, Malaria, Dysentery, Influenza.	Ankylostomiasis, Pneumonia, Malaria.
Beau Bassin Prison ...	11	308	5	6	32	33	Malaria, Beri-Beri.	......
Moka	28	1,586	88	13	83	576	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	Dysentery, Malaria.
Mental (Infirmary for physical diseases) ...	4	229	36	6	64	238	Malaria, Dysentery.	Tuberculosis, Nephritis.
Barkly Industrial School	—	187	—	5	12	3	Malaria, Diarrhœa.	......
Total ...	451	27,517	1,476	468	1,193	9,419		

DISPENSARY RETURNS.

54. The dispensaries and the hospital out-patient departments were consulted by male patients 149,166 times and by female patients 137,409 times ; total 286,575.

The number of new cases amounted during the year to 211,244. In 1936, 208,439 were recorded.

The figures for the new cases should be taken with considerable reserve as they probably include a number of attendances of the same patient.

A new Dispensary was opened at Beau Bassin–Rose Hill in January, 1937.

PRISON HYGIENE.

55. The general hygiene in the prisons has been maintained at its usual satisfactory standard.

METEOROLOGY.

56. The Director of the Observatory has kindly furnished the following table.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1937.

From the Records of the Royal Alfred Observatory 178 Ft. above Sea Level.

Month 1937	Mean of Grass Minimum °C	Mean Maximum °C	Mean Minimum °C	Mean Range °C	Mean °C	Mean Relative Humidity %	Rainfall ins.	Mean Wind Velocity m.p.s
January ...	21.4	28.8	22.7	6.1	25.4	81.0	10.12	3.65
February ...	22.1	30.0	23.7	6.3	26.5	81.6	5.09	2.33
March ...	22.3	28.8	23.0	5.8	25.6	82.8	9.14	3.15
April ...	19.7	28.1	21.3	6.8	24.3	77.9	2.63	2.74
May ...	18.8	25.9	20.3	5.6	22.8	79.3	11.67	3.64
June ...	14.6	24.4	16.6	7.8	20.3	77.5	1.06	2.78
July ...	14.8	24.1	16.7	7.4	20.1	77.3	2.94	3.28
August ...	14.7	23.9	16.4	7.5	19.8	74.9	2.96	4.04
September	16.1	25.3	18.1	7.2	21.2	75.6	1.83	3.52
October ...	15.7	26.6	18.3	8.3	22.1	73.1	2.14	3.51
November	18.0	28.4	20.5	7.9	24.0	73.6	3.62	3.16
December ...	18.7	29.9	21.5	8.4	25.3	71.2	1.60	2.84
Year ...	18.1	27.0	19.9	7.1	23.1	77.2	54.80	3.22

Maximum Shade Temperature = 34.3°C. on December 30th.
Minimum Shade Temperature = 11.6°C. on July 25th.
Maximum Hourly Wind Velocity = 11.0 m.p.s. on January 13th.
Maximum Rainfall in 24 hours = 6.16 ins. ending 16h. on May 27th.

GENERAL.

57. *River Reserves Board.*—Two meetings were held and seven applications were examined during 1937.

58. *Rodrigues.*—The Report of the Government Medical Officer, Rodrigues, printed as Appendix XII gives an account of Medical and Sanitary matters in the Dependency.

59. It is my pleasant duty to thank all members of the Department for their willing co-operation in the work recorded here.

J. BALFOUR KIRK,
Director, Medical and Health Department.

30th June, 1938.

APPENDIX I.

Professional Staff of the Medical and Health Department.

STAFF.

The professional staff of the Department on the 31st December, 1937, was as follows:—

Director : J. Balfour Kirk, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Deputy Director of Medical Services : L. A. C. d'Arifat, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis and Port Health Officer : L. J. M. Raymond Pilot, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

Pathologist : H. D. Tonking, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent, Civil Hospital : Y. Cantin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.

Medical Officer, Civil Hospital : J. Seegobin, M.D. (Paris) (on probation).

Medical Officer, Civil Hospital: M. Shun Shin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H. (on probation).

Superintendent, Victoria Hospital: L. R. du Vergé, *M.C.*, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital : E. H. Madge, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital : M. A. H. M. Rousset, M.D. (Paris) (on probation).

Superintendent, Mental Hospital: J. D. Dyson, M.B.B.S., D.P.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Mental Hospital : J. F. E. Brunel, M.D. (Montpellier).

Medical Officer, Port Louis : L. N. R. Comty, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S.

Health Officer, Plaines Wilhems and Black River : R. Lavoipierre, M.D. (Paris), D.T.M. (Paris), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Superintendent, Leper Hospital : J. H. André, *M.B.E.*, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : L. J. Mc.Gregor, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : L. V. Pierre Goupille, M.D. (Paris).

Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : (vacant)

Radiologist : W. R. Dupré, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., D.M.R.E.

Assistant Radiologist : R. Pierre, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.

Government Analyst : (vacant).

Police Medical Officer : L. J. Maingard, *M.B.E.*, L.M.S., S.A., (London) Medecin Colonial (Paris).

Medical Officer, Rodrigues : F. X. Letellier, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(Government Medical Officers having charge of a district hospital and of all the dispensaries in their district, and also of the Sanitation of the district)

Pamplemousses : J. H. André, *M.B.E.*, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Rivière du Rempart : S. Peerbaye, M.D. (Montpellier) (on probation).

Flacq : R. Laventure, M.D. (Montpellier).

Grand Port : F. A. Bouloux, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Savanne : Jean Cantin, M.D., (Paris) D.T.M.

Moka : R. Pilot, *M.B.E.*, M.D. (Lyons).

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

LEAVE MUTATIONS, ETC., AMONG PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

Dr. J. B. Kirk arrived and resumed duty from European leave on 5th October, 1937, and Dr. L. A. C. d'Arifat resumed duty as Deputy Director.

Dr. E. H. Madge, Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, left the Colony on leave on the 19th March, 1937, and returned on the 8th December, 1937. He was replaced during his absence by Dr. R. Raffray.

Dr. R. Pierre, Assistant Radiologist, returned from leave on the 16th August, 1937. and resumed duty on the 17th August, 1937.

Dr. V. P. Goupille, Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria, arrived and resumed duty from leave on the 9th March, 1937.

Dr. F. A. Bouloux, Government Medical Officer, Grand Port, went on leave on the 13th December, 1937, and was replaced by Dr. D. C. Davoine.

Dr. J. Maingard, Police Medical Officer, went on leave on the 24th August, 1937, and was replaced by Dr. L. N. R. Comty, Government Medical Officer, Port Louis.

Dr. M. Mollière was temporarily employed to replace Dr. L. N. R. Comty.

Mr. J. A. R. Stoyle, Government Analyst, went on leave on the 10th May,, 1937 and was subsequently transferred to Nigeria.

Mr. R. Avice du Buisson, Bacteriological Laboratory Assistant, was appointed Acting Government Analyst on the 11th May, 1937.

APPENDIX II.

Annual Report of the Bacteriological Laboratory for the Year 1937.

Pathologist : H. D. Tonking, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Government Analyst : J. A. R. Stoyle, B.Sc., A.I.C.
Assistant Bacteriologist : Louis Masson.
Laboratory Assistant (Pathology) : Lewis Webb.
Laboratory Assistant (Chemistry) : R. Avice du Buisson.
Clerical Assistant : L. F. Legrigore.

ADMINISTRATION AND CHANGES IN STAFF.

Mr. Stoyle proceeded on European leave on May 9th 1937.

Mr. Avice du Buisson was deputed to act as Government Analyst.

Mr. Masson was granted 6 months' leave commencing on the 29th June, 1937.

Owing to the prolonged illness of the Pathologist, this report was delayed and abbreviated.

LABORATORY RECEIPTS IN THE FORM OF FEES.

The following are the amounts collected during the year 1937, the total is less than that of last year (Rs. 5,294.90).

Fees received at the Laboratory	Rs. 1,869.89
Fees received after reference to the Treasury Department...	884.00
From sale of human B.C.G. Vaccine to the Government of Réunion	940.07
From sale of Bovine B.C.G. Vaccine by the Department of Agriculture	465.25
Total receipts ...	Rs. 4,159.21

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

A total of 8,276 examinations were made during the year, showing an increase of 1,658 over that of 1936 (6,618).

The nature of the examinations are recorded under the following headings:

I. Pathological Section.
II. Bacteriological Section.
III. Medico-Legal Section.
IV. Miscellaneous Section.

The report of the Government Analyst will be found appended.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I.—Pathological Section.

A.—2,817 simple routine clinical examinations were made.

(*a*) BLOOD. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Full counts of red and white cells and haemoglobin determinations...	14
Differential leucocyte counts	63
Films for malaria parasites:	
Plasmodium vivax	1
Plasmodium falciparum	14
No parasites found	86
Films for microfilariæ:	
Wuchereria bancrofti	31
No microfilariæ	60
Total ...	269

(*b*) FÆCES. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	1,375
Helminths :	
Trichuris ova	866
Ascaris ova	225
“ Hookworm ova	587
Strongyle larvæ	28
Heterodera radicicola ova	14
Enterobius vermicularis ova	4
Trichostrongyle ova	20
Bertiella studeri ova	1
Clonorchis sinensis ova	3
Protozoa :	
Entamœba histolytica	77
E. coli	87
Vegetative entamœbæ	29
Endolimax nana	27
Iodamœba butschlii	1
Giardia intestinalis	43
Trichomonas intestinalis	27
Blastocysts hominis	206
Chilomastix mesnili	6
Isopora hominis	2
Coprozoic flagellates	21
No helminths or protozoal parasites	149

(*c*) URINE. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	547
Hyaline casts	51
Granular casts	82
Leucocytic casts	4
Cellular casts	20
Shistosoma hæmatobium ova	34
Trichomonas sp.	1
Microfilariæ	2

(*d*) SPUTUM. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	451
Mycobact tuberculosis	98

(*e*) CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

Total number examined	26
Leucocyte counts	25
Differential leucocyte count	13
Nonne-Apelt globulin test	19
Estimation of Albumen	1
Pneumococci	6

(*f*) THROAT AND NASAL SWABBINGS, (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	70
Corynebact. diphtheriæ	15
Corynebact. hofmanii	1
Streptococci	2
Vincent's fusiform organisms	1

(*g*) PUS, DISCHARGES, SCRAPINGS, ETC. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	79
Neisseria gonorrhœæ	17
Treponema pallidum	1
Streptococci	1
Staphylococci	3
Tinea cruris?	1

B.—52 histological examinations were made.

Miscroscopical findings :

Adenoma	2
Carcinoma	6
Cystadenoma	1
Epithelioma	1
Fibroma	3
Fibro-adenoma	1
Fibro-angioma	2
Hypertrophy of cervix uteri	1
Haemangioma	1
Intracanicular fibroma	1
Lympho sarcoma	1
Myeloma	1
Melanotic sarcoma	1
Multiple fibro-angioma	1
Polypus	1
Sarcoma	1
Scirrhus	2
Schistosoma hæmatobium	3
Transitional—cell epithelium	1
Evidence of tuberculous granuloma	3
Verruca vulgaris	1
Ox liver—chronic interstitial hepatitis	1
Normal tissues	16

C.—4,236 serological tests for complement deviation, specific agglutination,, and specific tests for syphilis and other diseases were performed.

(*a*) BLOOD SERUM.

Kahn Test:

Negative	2,684
Doubtful reactions	292
+	160
+ +	413
+ + +	210
+ + + +	42
Unsuitable for test	114
Total	3,915

Agglutination Tests:

Agglutinated by *Bact. typhosum* " H " serum	82
Agglutinated by *Bact. typhosum* " O " serum	63
Agglutinated by *Bact. enteriditis* (Gaërtner)	3
No agglutination with *Bact. typhosum* " H " serum	214
No agglutination with *Bact. typhosum* " O " serum	233
No agglutination with *Bact. paratyphosum* A " H " serum	11
No agglutination with *Bact. paratyphosum* B " H " serum	10
No agglutination with *Bact. paratyphosum* C " H " serum	3
No agglutination with *Bact. paratyphosum B " O " serum (Bact. ærtryke)*	2
No agglutination with *Bact. enteriditis* (Gaërtner)	4
No agglutination with *Salmonella enteriditis*	7
No agglutination with *Bact. shigæ*	1
No agglutination with *Bact. dysenteriæ* (Flexner)	1
Total number of sera submitted for agglutination tests	297

(*b*) CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

Kahn Tests:

Negative	19
Doubtful reactions	3
+ +	1
Unsuitable for test	1
Total	24

II.—Bacteriological Section.

A.—745 cultural examinations were made.

(*a*) BLOOD.

Total number cultured	37
Bacterium typhosum	1
Bacterium asiaticus (Castellani)	1
Diphtheroid bacilli	1
Streptococci	1
Staphylococci	2

(*b*) FAECES.

Total number cultured	50
Bacterium dysenteriæ (Flexner)	6
Bacterium dysenteriæ (Sonæ)	1
B. gallinarum	1
B .coli anærogenes	1

(*c*) Urine.

Total number cultured	231
B. coli	97
B. alkaligines	4
B. asiaticus (Castellani)	2
Pasteurella organisms	2
B. coli anerogenes	17
Streptococci	6
Staphylococci	9
Pseudomonas pyocyanea	4

(*d*) Sputum.

Total number cultured	8
Inoculation to guinea-pig for *mycobact. tuberculosis*	1

(*e*) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Total number cultured	10
Pseudomonas pyocyanea	1
B. coli	2
Streptococci	2
Pneumococci	3

(*f*) Throat and Nasal Swabbings.

Total number cultured	331
Corynebacterium diphtheriæ	38
Corynebact. hofmanii	6
Staphylococci	1

(*g*) Pus, Discharges and Scrapings, etc.

Total number cultured	78
Pseudomonas pyocyanea	1
Neisseria gonorrhœæ	2
B. coli	1
Pasteurella organisms	1
Corynebact. acnes	1
Staphylococci	43
Streptococci	8

B.—Autogenous vaccines were prepared from the following organisms isolated, among others, from various samples, 106 in all.

(*a*) Faeces.

Bact. dysenteriæ (Sonæ)	1
B. coli anerogenes	1

(*b*) Urine.

B. coli	43
B. coli anærogenes	9
B. asiaticus (Castelllani)	2
Pseudomonas pyocynea	2
Streptococci	3
Staphylococci	3

(*c*) Sputum.

Sundry	2

(*d*) Pus, Discharges, and Scrapings.

Neisseria gonorrhææ	3
Corynebact. acnes	1

Pseudomonas pyocyanea	1
Diphtheroid	1
Streptococci	6
Staphylococci	34

C.—Stock vaccines. The following were prepared.

T.A.B. for prophylaxis	2,200 c.c.
T.A.B. for protein shock	1,000 c.c.
Besredka's antivirus from streptococci	5,000 c.c.
Besredka's antivirus from staphylococci	8,500 c.c.
B.C.G. Vaccine (Human)	6,040 c.c.
B.C.G. Vaccine (Bovine)	4,880 c.c.

D.—Water analyses and examinations of 106 samples.

E.—Milk examinations of 8 samples from the Government Dairy.

III.—Medico-Legal.

Attempt on chastity ... ... 2 articles in 1 case.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

1. *Malaria.*—At the request of the Pathologist 200 blood smears were submitted by the M.O.H. Port Louis.

29.45% were negative.
70.55% were positive.

The findings of these positive films were as follows:

98 showed rings of *Plasmodium falciparum.*
26 showed sexual forms of *Plasmodium falciparum.*
32 showed *Plasmodium vivax.*
15 showed *Plasmodium malariæ.*

Mixed infections of *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum* occurred 11 times.

Mixed infections of *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium malariæ* occurred 6 times.

Mixed infections of *Plasmodium malariæ* and *Plasmodium falciparum* occured 4 times.

2. *Cestodes.*—The worms sent to the Laboratory were identified as follows:

Bertiella studeri	2
Tænia saginata	1
Davainea madagascariensis	2

3. *Scarabiasis of intestine.*—A case of scarabiasis of intestine was recorded during the year.

23.6.38.

LOUIS MASSON,
Officer in charge, Bacteriological Laboratory.

Publications.

Webb, J. Lewis (1937). On the occurrence of dysentery-like organisms in the urinary tract of man in Mauritius. The Journal of Hygiene, XXXVII, 2, 307.

Webb, J. Lewis. (1937). The helminths of the intestinal canal of man in Mauritius; and a first record of *trichostrongylus axei* locally. Parasitol. XXIX, 4, 469.

Webb, J. Lewis. (1937). *Bertiella studeri* infestation of man in Mauritius. Lab. Jour. December.

APPENDIX IIa.

Annual Report of the Government Analyst for the Year 1937.

STAFF.

Government Analyst : J. A. R. Stoyle, B.Sc. A.I.C.
Laboratory Assistant : R. Avice du Buisson.

This report covers the work of the analytical branch during the year 1937.

On the 9th May the Government Analyst, Mr. Stoyle, went on leave and the Assistant, Mr. Avice du Buisson, acted as Government Analyst up to the end of the year.

During the year, 1,733 samples were received for examination as compared with 1,660 for the preceding year. The work done comprised routine services for the Medical and Health, Public Works, Police, Military, Customs and Revenue Departments.

For purposes of comparison with previous annual reports, the examinations are recorded under three broad headings:

I. BIO-CHEMICAL SECTION.
II. MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION.
III. MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

The following table shows the number of analyses undertaken by this laboratory during the last 5 years.

Year	Bio-Chemical	Medico-Legal and Miscellaneous	Total
1933	995	485	1,480
1934	1,093	662	1,715
1935	1,025	692	1,717
1936	871	789	1,660
1937	1,128	605	1,733

I.—Bio-Chemical Section.

Qualitative or quantitative analyses were made on the following 1,128 specimens as compared with 871 for the previous year.

(a) Blood.

Van den Bergh reaction	on 5 specimens.
Quantitative estimation of urea	on 645 ,,
Quantitative estimation of glucose	on 132 ,,
Quantitative estimation of chlorides	on 9 ,,
	791 specimens.

The estimation of chlorides in each blood sample was carried out on the plasma and blood cells.

(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Colloidal benzoin test	on 1 specimen.

(*c*) URINE.

General qualitative clinical analyses	on	188	specimens.
Qualitative test for acetone	on	21	,,
,, ,, for biliary pigments	on	5	,,
Quantitative estimation of sugar	on	103	,,
,, ,, of albumen	on	4	,,
,, ,, of uric acid	on	1	,,
,, ,, of urea	on	3	,,
,, ,, of chlorides	on	2	,,
,, ,, of phosphates	on	3	,,
Urinary calculus for composition	on	1	specimen.
			,,
		331	specimens.
			,,

(*d*) FÆCES.

Quantitative estimation of total fats, split and unsplit fats	on	2	specimens.
Qualitative test for occult blood	on	1	specimen.
Qualitative examination of stercolith	on	1	specimen.

The stercolith which was of the size and shape of a small egg consisted of a hard dark brown outer layer, soft centre of organic matter and whitish to brown radiations from centre. ...

On analysis it was found to be composed of 5% calcium salts and 95% cholesterol.

(*e*) VOMIT.

Detection of occult blood ... ... on 1 specimen.

II.—Medico-Legal Section.

(*a*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following 535 samples were received for analysis under this heading as compared with 637 samples for the previous year.

Fresh milk	333	samples
Water	48	,,
Medicinal preparations	34	,,
Rum excise	116	,,
Country Liquor...	3	,,
Wine	1	,,
	535	samples

Milk.—Comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 97 samples in the number of milk samples received for analysis.

Of the 333 samples received only two were curdled and were considered unfit for analysis. The number of samples complying with the regulations were 161, *i.e.* 55.4% as compared with 47% for 1937 and 40% for 1936.

The following table is given for purposes of comparison of milk samples received from the different districts of the island.

District	No. of samples received	Good	Skimmed	Skimmed and Watered	Watered	% Good
Port Louis ...	33*	1	1	11	19	3.3
Plaines Wilhems ...	12	7	—	—	5	58.3
Pamplemousses ...	57	20	2	5	30	35.0
Rivière du Rempart	31	14	—	1	16	45.1
Flacq	56	43	1	2	10	76.8
Moka	5	2	—	—	3	40.0
Savanne ...	7	2	—	—	5	28.6
Grand Port ...	132*	73	9	4	45	55.3

Water.—Monthly chemical examinations of Port Louis water supply were carried out and the results of the analyses were uniformly good.

Monthly chemical analyses of samples of the Mare-aux-Vacoas supply were also carried out and the improvement noted on the mixed filtered waters during the summer months of the previous year was also noted this year.

Medicinal preparations.—A systematic control on medicinal preparations was instituted this year on behalf of the Excise Department. It was alleged that rum issued at a low duty for the preparation of medicinal tinctures etc., was removed from the Warehouse without admixture with the medicinal ingredients ; and, that in some cases, the ingredients used were such, that the resulting drug could be taken as a substitute for Rum.

As a result of this, legislation was introduced under the Medicinal Tinctures and Drugs Ordinance, by which no permit can be issued for the removal of medicinal tinctures or drugs from a laboratory unless it be certified by the Government Analyst that such drugs are unsuitable as a substitute for Rum.

Of the 34 samples received during the year, only 2 were found not to comply with the regulation and were taxed accordingly.

Rum, excise.—116 samples were received this year compared to 143 samples for 1936. None was found to contain furfuraldehyde.

2 samples of matured rum were received, the period of maturation was 7 years and 5 years and their furfuraldehyde content per hectolitre of absolute alcohol was 0.25 gm. and 0.2 gm. respectively.

Country liquor.—Three samples were analysed with a view to ascertaining whether some imported dye-powders were actually used in their manufacture.

Wine.—The sample which was sold under the denomination of wine, as indicated by the label: " Bordeaux Vieux," was not wine at all. The colouring matter present was entirely of artificial origin and the normal constituents of grape-wine were absent. The beverage was one of the poorest quality and commercially speaking, should not be allowed to be sold as wine. Nevertheless it was not impossible to state that it was unfit for human consumption.

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* One sample curdled.

(*b*) FORENSIC.

Illicit distillation	11 exhibits	in 7 cases
Residue from distillation ...	1 ,,	,, 1 ,,
Possession of raw sugar ...	3 ,,	,, 3 ,,
Possession of gandia	6 ,,	,, 2 ,,
Possession of opium and opium dross	6 ,,	,, 4 ,,
Possession of illicit rum ...	21 ,,	,, 20 ,,
Poisoning	7 ,,	,, 6 ,,
Homicide	2 ,,	,, 2 ,,
	57 exhibits	in 45 cases

Posesssion of illicit rum.—Of the 21 samples examined only six were found to be illicit.

The furfuraldehyde content which is an indication of the illicit origin of rum is by no means positive in all cases. Research work carried out on the subject in this Laboratory in 1932 showed that if furfuraldehyde in illicit rum was present in 95% cases, on the other hand the figures for Volatile Acidity and Esters were, *without exception*, much higher in illiclt rum than in the Warehouse samples.

We had the opportunity of confirming this subsequently ; and this year, 2 samples which were reported as being not of illicit origin, on account of their being free from furfuraldehyde, were in fact illicit ; and this was confirmed by the percentage of Volatile Acidity and Esters.

Possession of opium and opium dross.—In one case, among the exhibits, was a chinese scale composed of a little copper pan attached by three threads to an ivory beam. This scale was supposed to have been used for weighing opium. There was nothing apparent on the scale but on the thread, however,, were a few brown stains that could have resulted from the contact of the drug.

The meconic acid test, carried out on the acid water extract, was distinctly positive ; showing therefore that these patches were really caused by opium.

Poisoning.—With the exception of two cases of suicide by lysol and carbolic acid, the other cases of poisoning were in relation with animals. In three positive cases, the poison used was Nux vomica seeds broken into fragments, mixed with eggs and made into an omelet ; because it is believed that the albuminous matter of the egg has the property of considerably neutralising the bitter taste of these seeds. Strychnine was also found in the viscera of the diseased animals.

Homicide.—Of the two cases of homicide one was in relation with gunshot stains. The extracts of portion of the black-stained part of the garment gave a strongly positive reaction for nitrite.

Control tests on extracts from the blood stained and unstained portions of the article did not give the reaction for nitrite. This was of course a strong presumptive evidence that the black stains were caused by the discharge of a firearm in close proximity of the garment. The victim was a young child.

The second case was in relation with a motorcycle accident. An estimation of alcohol in post mortem blood was requested. The blood was found to contain 0.65 gm. of ethyl alcohol per 100 ml.

III.—Miscellaneous Section.

Liquid from cattle dip	1 sample
Dakin's solution	1 ,,
Rice	1 ,,
Incandescent lamp mantle	1 ,,
Sample of " Ammoniaque liquide " ...	1 ,,
Paint	1 ,,
Dyes	6 ,,

The presence of a corrosive substance was suspected in an arsenical solution from a cattle dip, as accounted by the noxious effects observed on cattle using it.

Analysis of the solution revealed no suspicious substance. On titrating the solution for arsenic, it was found to correspond with seven-day Cooper's cattle-dip.

The conclusion, arrived at, after investigation, was that the solution had been mistaken for a three-day dip, with consequent fatal results to the animals.

Dakin's solution received from Police Medical Officer was titrated for available chlorine.

The rice from Beau Bassin Prison was examined for its P_20_5 content in relation with the calculation of the caloric value of the rations issued to prisoners.

The incandescent lamp mantle, from the Customs Department was examined for its content of silk.

" Ammoniaque liquide " from Hospital was actually an ammoniacal solution of Sodium Cyanide.

The sample of paint was forwarded by the Medical Officer of the Military Hospital. As it was proposed to paint the inside of the main water tank in the Camp with this paint, and as water from this tank was used for all purposes including drinking, it was desired to know whether this paint was suitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

No toxic metal was detected in the said paint except arsenic ; 2.9 parts of which were found to be present in one million parts of the sample. This represents 0.28 gm. per gallon of paint.

The samples of powder forwarded by the Customs Department were examined with a view to ascertaining whether they could not be used for dyeing cotton and woollen fabrics and whether they could be said to be for legitimate use in the manufacture of Country Liquor.

From the 3 samples of Country Liquor alleged to have been manufactured with these powders, dyes identical to the above mentioned powders were extracted ; showing that these powders were actually being used in the manufacture of these liquors as dyeing agents.

They were furthermore considered as unfit for dyeing leather, cotton and woollen fabrics.

24.6.38.

R. AVICE DU BUISSON,
Ag. Govt. Analyst

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX III.

HOOKWORM BRANCH.

Annual Report for the Year 1937.

Staff.—Dr. P. V. Goupille returned from European leave and resumed duty on 9.3.37.

Activities of the Branch.—The campaign in the Southern and Central districts proceeded steadily throughout the year. The Northern campaign was resumed on Dr. Goupille's return.

Methods Employed.—Three weapons are available against the Hookworm namely: (i) Education ; (ii) Soil Sanitation ; (iii) Treatment of those harbouring the worm.

Education.—Has been carried out in the past by lectures and cinema films. The idea was to persuade the people at large to abstain from soil pollution and to avail themselves of the treatments offered. This propaganda has been very successful in its second aim and has failed lamentably in its first. It seems that the agricultural population of the colony is still in its infancy ; we must wait until it grows up. Talks with individual patients seem to impress them more and is the educational method now adopted.

Soil Sanitation.—Is outside the province of the Branch for the time, being in the hands of the local Sanitary Authorities. As far as the installation of latrines and the establishment of Night Soil Services go, the work has been on the whole satisfactory.

Treatment.—May be given (i) after examination of specimens, (ii) as mass treatment, without previous examination. In agricultural districts, where the infection attains between 70 and 90%, there is no occasion to be fastidious and mass treatment is the only reasonable remedy. At the Central Dispensary, however, people are invited to submit specimens. Unfortunately only the more intelligent members of the community do so and the percentage shown in the annexed statistical report is much lower than it should be.

Examination of Specimens.—Altogether, 2364 specimens were examined for the presence of ova of worms, with the results shown on the annexed table. Apart from these the following examinations were made for diagnostic purposes:

Urine specimens examined	34
Showing Nephritis acute in	2
,, ,, chronic in	8
,, Cystitis acute in	2
,, ,, chronic in	4
,, Diabetes mellitus in	1
,, Schistosomum hæmatobium in	4
Fæces specimens examined	10
Showing Entamœba histolytica in	2
,, ,, coli in	3
,, Blastocystis hominis in	6
,, Giardia intestinalis in	1
Blood films examined for differential counts in	4

Number of Treatments obtained.—As shown in the annexed table, 101,226 treatments have been given to 77,482 persons during the year.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

EXAMINATIONS AT CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

Preliminary.

Examined	2,364
Positive for Hookworm	699
Percentage of Infection	29.5

Other Helminths:

Ascaris	894
Trichocephalus	1,806
Oxyuris	53
Strongyloides	3

After Treatment.

Examined	71
Negative for Hookworm	54
Percentage of cures	76.0

Treatments.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Plaines Wilhems	16,480	2,066	794	154	20,655
Savanne	10,234	3,031	473	23	13,761
Riv. du Rempart	10,104	2,876	777	155	13,912
Pamplemousses	8,138	1,839	710	243	10,930
Grand Port	8,124	1,970	256	21	10,371
Flacq	7,449	952	—	—	8,401
Central Dispensary	6,686	2,066	701	239	9,692
Moka	5,573	942	101	9	6,625
Port Louis	3,903	1,503	421	—	5,827
Black River	791	220	41	—	1,052
Total	77,482	18,626	4274	844	101,226

LEWIS J. McGREGOR,
Senior Medical Officer Hookworm-Malaria Branch.

January, 27th 1938.
Curepipe Road.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX IV.

MALARIA BRANCH.

Annual Report for the Year 1937.

Province of the Branch.—The Branch is concerned with antimalarial measures in the central zone of the island, above the 600 ft. altitude line. Since the creation of the Branch in 1927, however, apart from maintenance of works carried out previously in the zone, its activities have been confined to the towns and villages of the districts of Plaines Wilhems and Moka.

Blood Examinations.—The object of taking blood films at medical centres, is to discover incipient epidemics. On account of changes in the Staff, however, it has only been possible to do this at two centres throughout the year, namely, at the Hookworm dispensary in Curepipe Road, and at the Vacoas dispensary. At Victoria Hospital, blood films have been taken during the last five months of the year only.

(i) Curepipe: of 46 blood films obtained, 20 were positive, none of the cases having been locally contracted.

(ii) Vacoas: the results obtained are tabulated below:

Quarter	No. of Blood films.	Positive	INDIGENOUS.		
			B.T.	M.T.	Q.
1st	100	52	0	2	1
2nd	102	55	3	3	0
3rd	46	23	0	2	0
4th	36	18	2	0	1
Total	284	148	11	7	2

The 20 supposed indigenous cases originated in localities to the east and north of Vacoas.

(iii) Victoria Hospital: The cases seen here come mainly from Black River and Lower Plaines Wilhems. Since the creation of a new dispensary at Rose Hill, the "indigenous cases" have been coming from the Quatre Bornes region chiefly. The results were:

Month	No. of Blood films.	Positive	INDIGENOUS.		
			B.T.	M.T.	Q.
August	54	21	9	1	0
September	56	22	2	1	4
October	59	18	2	1	1
November	60	24	2	0	1
December	43	15	0	0	0
Total	272	100	15	3	6

Anopheline Breeding Places.—In Plaines Wilhems the search for the breeding places of malaria vectors resulted in the discovery of Anopheles costalis 29 times and of Anopheles funestus twice ; in Moka, in the discovery of Anopheles costalis 15 times and of Anopheles maculipalpis once.

The waters utilized were permanent natural waters in 10 cases, rain water in 9 cases, and artificial waters in 28 cases.

Abatement of Water Nuisances.—As shown above, the dangerous anophelines breed more often in stagnant water in man-made nuisances, most of which are small ponds in flower and vegetable gardens. In previous years, a great number of such nuisances have been abated and this work has been resumed during the second half of the year. It is one of patience.

The number of nuisances abated was:

Region	Number of Nuisances Abated
Curepipe	220
Vacoas-Phœnix	550
Quatre Bornes	206
Rose Hill-Beau Bassin	399
Moka	513
Total ...	1,888

Minor Antimalarial Works.—These have consisted chiefly in oiling whenever larvæ were found and in stocking ponds and other waters with airvivorous fishes: goldfish and millions.

Major Antimalarial Works.—The following were carried out:

1. Canalisation of the head of River Poule d'Eau at Forest Side, on 750 ft. ; the work is proceeding.

2. Repairs to rivers and drains damaged by past floods in Curepipe, Phœnix and Vacoas on 83,760 ft.

3. Canalisation of River Plaines Wilhems, Rose Hill, on 1,850 ft. and the construction of 3,000 ft. of side drains.

The Spleen Rate of the Island.—With the help of Dr. P. Goupille, it has been possible, during Hookworm treatments in schools, to obtain more or less the spleen rate of the whole island. This is tabulated below and compared with the findings during Major Ross's visit in 1907–08. Unfortunately at that time the school spleen rate taken was incomplete as regards the districts of Flacq, Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. For these districts, therefore, it has been thought better to compare the actual school spleen rate with that then found in children on estates, it being likely that the majority of children are now to be found in schools, while in 1908 they remained on the estates. In cases where a given school is mentioned in Ross's Report, the figures for 1908 are given for purposes of comparison but only influence the total rate for the district, if enough school spleen rates are mentioned by Ross.

District and Locality	Examined 1937	Positive	Spleen Rate 1937	Examined 1908	Positive	Spleen Rate 1908
PLAINES WILHEMS SCHOOLS.						
Curepipe Boys	180	0	0	181	7	3.8
Haut Mesnil	129	1	0.8	39	5	12.8
St. Paul R.C.	183	3	1.1	109	14	31.9
Clairfonds	78	0	0	33	16	48.4
Camp Fouquereaux	156	2	1.2	45	4	8.3
Vacoas	290	2	0.7	141	7	4.9
La Caverne	123	1	0.8	87	3	3.4
Glen Park	121	0	0	80	7	8.7
Quatre Bornes	163	4	2.5	91	19	20.8
Rose Hill Govt.	173	2	1.2	75	3	4.0
,, ,, R.C.	171	2	1.2	100	4	4.0
Beau Bassin R.C.	141	3	2.1	58	4	6.9
Schools	1,754	20	1.14	1,042	93	8.92
Estates	—	—	—	1,191	102	8.6
MOKA SCHOOLS.						
Moka R.C.	81	0	0	95	27	28.4
Beau Bois	87	1	1.2	—	—	—
Dagotière	107	0	0	—	—	—
Quartier Militaire	165	0	0	143	14	9.7
Montagne Blanche	223	2	0.9	150	13	8.6
Schools	663	3	0.45	388	54	13.9
Estate	—	—	—	1,961	87	4.4
GRAND PORT SCHOOLS.						
Rose Belle Boys	181	1	0.6	121	10	8.2
New Grove R.C.	105	3	2.7	54	14	20.6
Mare d'Albert	60	1	1.6	95	20	21.1
Plaine Magnien	72	21	29.2	62	18	29.0
L'Escalier	159	11	6.9	155	66	42.6
Riche en Eau Est.	68	13	19.1	234	162	69.2
Mahebourg Girls	127	7	5.5	73	22	30.1
Vieux Grand Port	80	25	31.3	100	43	43.0
Schools	852	82	9.6	894	355	39.7
Estates	—	—	—	3,110	1,495	48.0
SAVANNE SCHOOLS.						
Nouvelle France	107	1	0.9	37	2	5.4
Grand Bois	50	1	2.0	41	1	2.4
Riv. des Anguilles	267	22	8.2	60	7	11.7
Camp Diable	123	6	4.7	—	—	—
Souillac	125	6	4.8	86	28	32.7
Surinam	101	11	10.9	58	29	50.0
Chemin Grenier	110	16	14.5	79	17	21.5
Baie du Cap	109	32	29.3	59	38	67.4
Schools	992	95	9.6	420	122	29.1
Estates	—	—	—	2,953	636	21.5

District and Locality	Examined 1937	Positive	Spleen Rate 1937	Examined 1908	Positive	Spleen Rate 1908
BLACK RIVER SCHOOLS.						
Palma School	136	14	10.3	—	—	—
Bassin Estate	—	—	—	173	54	31.2
Bambous	94	60	63.8	73	41	56.1
Petite Rivière	36	35	62.5	29	18	62.1
Schools	286	109	38.1	275	113	41.1
Estates	—	—	—	875	497	56.7
RIVIÈRE DU REMPART SCHOOLS.						
Goodlands	179	2	1.1	—	—	—
Camp Masson	244	53	21.7	—	—	—
Poudre d'Or	204	16	7.9	150	111	74.0
Grand Baie	138	17	12.3	—	—	—
Grand Gaube	193	26	13.5	—	—	—
Petit Raffray	79	10	12.6	—	—	—
Le Ravin	284	89	31.3	—	—	—
Schools	1,321	213	16.1	—	—	—
Estates	—	—	—	3,945	981	24.6
PAMPLEMOUSSES SCHOOLS.						
Pamplemousses	146	95	65.0	186	128	68.8
Plaine des Papayes	270	19	7.0	—	—	—
Sainte Croix	54	32	59.3	—	—	—
Triolet	333	28	8.4	—	—	—
L'Arsenal	74	53	71.6	—	—	—
Ruisseau Rose	158	54	34.2	194	112	57.7
Crève Cœur	112	45	40.2	—	—	—
Terre Rouge	100	66	66.0	206	145	66.5
Congomah	118	21	17.8	—	—	—
Schools	1,406	441	31.4	586	385	65.7
Estates	—	—	—	1,997	790	39.6
FLACQ SCHOOLS.						
Centre de Flacq	181	73	40.3	237	212	89.4
Bon Accueil	128	8	6.3	—	—	—
Poste de Flacq	80	59	73.8	162	142	87.6
St. Julien	158	27	17.1	150	24	16.0
Trou d'eau Douce	50	29	58.1	185	118	63.8
Cognard	72	21	29.1	—	—	—
Medine	274	16	5.8	—	—	—
Rivière Sèche	161	104	64.6	202	181	89.6
Quatre Cocos	129	76	58.9	—	—	—
Grand River S.E.	163	104	63.8	—	—	—
Olivia	110	39	35.4	113	96	84.9
Sebastopol	71	7	9.8	150	33	22.0
Schools	1,570	633	40.1	1,199	806	67.2
Estates	—	—	—	2,816	1,716	59.6

PORT LOUIS SCHOOLS.

District and Locality	Examined 1937	Positive	Spleen Rate 1937	Examined 1908	Positive	Spleen Rate 1908
Vallée des Prêtres	41	28	68.3	34	19	55.8
Pamplemousses Road	245	32	13.1	165	68	41.2
Y. M. H. A	442	25	5.7	—	—	—
Western Suburb	289	59	20.4	78	38	48.7
Schools	1,017	144	14.1	—	—	—
Estates	—	—	—	1,297	706	35.4

RESUME OF SPLEEN RATE.

Districts	1937 Schools	1908 Schools	1908 Estates
Plaines Wilhems	1.1	8.9	8.6
Moka	0.5	13.9	4.4
Grand Port	9.6	39.7	48.0
Savanne	9.6	29.1	21.5
Balck River	38.1	41.1	56.7
Pamplemousses	31.4	—	39.6
Rivière du Rempart	16.1	—	24.6
Flacq	40.1	—	59.6
Port Louis	14.1	35.4	—
Whole Island	17.6	—	34.1

The School Spleen rate for Black River is too low ; the children attending Palma school come from Bassin estate, which is really in Plaines Wilhems.

It has been necessary to include this estate in Ross's school spleen rate to make the figure comparable. The total for all the schools examined in Port Louis in 1908 is given.

The general diminution in malaria in the island since 1908 is striking. There were then only two " healthy " districts (spleen rate below 10%) ; there are now four, and in two of these, the existing spleen rate can be accounted for by imported cases. The whole island has changed from one high endemicity (25-50%) to one of moderate endemicity (10-25%).

PUBLICATIONS.

GÉBERT, S. Notes on the viability of Anopheles costalis ova subjected to natural dessication. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg. XXXI p. 115).

GÉBERT, S. Notes on Filariasis and its transmission by Mauritian Anophelines. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg. XXX p. 477).

LEWIS J. McGREGOR,
Senior Medical Officer Hookworm-Malaria Branch.

January 29th 1938.
Curepipe Road.

APPENDIX V.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis, for the Year 1937.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary Staff was composed of three Inspectors and two Guards. The Inspectors in charge of the section which includes the Docks and Wharves has the additional duty of supervising the sanitary masures imposed on the incoming ships.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No epidemics were recorded during the year under review.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The area of Port Louis is about 16 square miles. The estimated population was 55,912 on the 1st January and 56,200 on the 31st December. The estimated population on the same dates in 1936 was 55,194 and 55,912 respectively. The population on the 30th June in 1937 was 55,791.

BIRTHS.

	1936	1937
Total	2,148	2,191
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of population ...	38.7	39.3
Still Births	185	180

DEATHS.

	1936	1937
Intra-Urban	1,281	1,533
Extra-Urban	239	295
Total	1,520	1,828
Crude Death-Rate per 1,000 of population	27.4	32.8

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1936	1937
Under one year	309	321
Between the age of one and five ...	132	210
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 ...	143.8	146.5

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

MALARIA.

The number of reported deaths from malaria and cachexia of malarial origin was 152 as against 150 in 1936 and 182 in 1935 ; an increase of 2 over 1936 and a decrease of 30 as compared with 1935.

The number of patients treated at the Civil Hospital was 984 in 1937, 729 in 1936, 620 in 1935 and 863 in 1934.

The total number of deaths due to malaria occurring at the Civil Hospital was 24 in 1937, 24 in 1936, 35 in 1935 and 18 in 1934, with a case mortality of 2.5% in 1937, 3.3% in 1936, 5.6% in 1935 and 2.1% in 1934.

PLAGUE.

No sign of plague, whether in man or rat has been detected since 1927.

FILARIASIS.

Thirteen cases were diagnosed at the Civil Hospital, four at the Central Dispensary and five at Bell Village Dispensary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES	CASES	
	Crude	Corrected
Diphtheria	6	5
Enteric Fever	13	8
Erysipelas	35	21
Puerperal Sepsis	29	17

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

PLAGUE.

(a) Rat-proof Granary.—Grain imported into the Colony is stored in the Granary which was designed to hold a maximum of 300,000 bags. In cases of emergency more grain can be stored temporarily on the top floor which can accommodate 120,000 bags.

Wholesale dealers are allowed to stock a maximum of 1,500 bags in their stores on condition that the latter be made rat-proof and maintained in rat-proof condition.

(b) Rat-Surveillance.—Sanitary surveillance over the rodent population in the harbour area and the strip of town bordering on the harbour was pursued throughout the year.

(c) Rat-Destruction.—The trapping of rats outside the zone of surveillance was stated in July 1936 owing to the marked infestation of premises. The staff consists of 2 overseers and 12 labourers.

The animals caught or found dead are examined microscopically.

Rats caught	10,187
Flea-rate per rat	3.17
Gravid females caught	291
Number of young recorded	1,497
Fecundity index	5.1

Species of rats caught :

Rattus rattus rattus	89
Rattus rattus alexandrinus	8,311
Rattus rattus frugivorus	430
Rattus rattus norvegicus	1,357

(d) Rat-Proofing.—The practice of rat-proofing is based on the fact that rats like to live in close but not visible contact with man.

Buildings in Port Louis are rat-proofed when they are erected or when extensive repairs are carried out.

The materials which builders are allowed to employ are, however, of so poor quality that the effect of rat-proofing is short-lived, while the state of disrepair of most of the houses and shops tends to increase existing rat harbourage.

(c) Port Sanitary Measures.—On the arrival of healthy ships from plague-infected ports, the luggage of passengers is disinfected at the Harbour Disinfecting Station and all cargo fumigated by means of the Clayton apparatus.

Passengers are placed under surveillance.

MALARIA.

In the Intra-Urban Area, the paved beds of the streams which flow from the surrounding hills to the sea have been completely repaired.

In the Extra-Urban Area, malaria is still rife. The chief sources of malaria are Lataniers' Stream on the Eastern Side, Dayot Canal and St. Louis' Stream on the Western.

The only measures available for the present are palliative *e.g.* oiling pools, keeping the banks free from weeds and algae and preventing stagnation of water.

Towards the end of the year, the regrading of Lataniers' Stream was started by the Public Works Department as part of the scheme to relieve unemployment in the Colony.

The number of breeding places detected during the year in the intra and extra-urban areas was as follows:

	Intra-Urban	Extra-Urban	Total
Anophelini :			
A. costalis	26	62	88
A. maculipalpis	19	100	119
A. funestus	2	2	4
A. mauritianus	—	6	6
Culicini :			
Stegomyia	199	68	267
Culex	50	54	104
L. tigripes	2	1	3

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

NIGHT SOIL AND CONSERVANCY.

Sewerage System.—107 more premises were connected with the sewerage system, this leading to the abolition of 101 pail services.

Pail-Latrines.—At the end of the year there were still 231 pail services in the intra-urban area, and 116 in the extra-urban area.

The night soil buckets are collected in special motor lorries supplied by a Contractor and the contents disposed of at the Cassis and Paul and Virginie Tipping Chambers which connect with the sewerage system.

Pit-Latrines.—In Cassis, Roche Bois and at Sainte Croix, pit latrines are used for the disposal of excreta.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

This work performed by the Sanitary Department was quite satisfactory. The refuse is collected daily in motor lorries belonging to Government and is used for the filling of hollows at Roche Bois and Plaine Lauzun.

The Staff consists of one Dump Overseer, seven Sectional Overseers and 143 labourers.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are four sources of water supply in Port Louis *i.e.*

1. *Grand River North West.—(a)* From " La Digue " Dam, the water is conveyed by two water mains known as the Municipal (18 inch pipe) and the Rectification (19 inch pipe) Canals to the Pailles filter beds. The filtered water is then chlorinated by means of a Paterson's chloronome and stored in the Monneron and Signal Mountain reservoirs. The chlorinated water supply is limited to the intra-urban area and is supplied to shipping.

(b) At the spot nearer to the sea than " La Digue " where Dayot Canal starts. This supplies the Cassis District and ends at Redoute Street. The remaining portion up to Pouce Street is dry.

2. *Calebasses River.*—Water impounded by a dam near Bois Marchand Cemetery is brought to the Abattoir, Sainte Croix, Terre Rouge and part of Roche Bois.

This water-supply was examined by the Pathologist of the Department who reported that it should be regarded with the gravest suspicion.

3. *Lataniers' Stream.*—The water is conveyed by pipe to Vallée des Prêtres from a dam near the river source.

4. *Marc-aux-Vacoas.*—This water supply reaches Port Louis through an eight inch piping from a reservoir at Petite Rivière and renders available a distribution of approximately one million gallons daily in the town area. It is also supplied to shipping.

Grand River North West and Mare-aux-Vacoas are now constant water supplies throughout the day.

MARKETS.

The three markets of the town are under the direct supervision of the Municipality. They have now fallen into a state of disrepair and are no longer fly-proof.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The slaughter-house at Roche Bois is managed by the Municipality and all carcasses are examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.

CEMETERY.

Two of the three cemeteries belong to the Municipal Corporation ; a third, the Chinese Cemetery, is under the control of the Sanitary Department.

MILK SUPPLY.

The following is a summary of the action taken in connection wtih the control of milk:

Number of milk sellers whose milk was tested by the Sanitary Inspectors	418
Number of samples sent to the Government Analyst for examination	36
Number of samples found genuine	1
,, ,, ,, ,, sophisticated	35
,, ,, milk sellers cautioned	7
,, ,, contraventions established	35
,, ,, convictions	28
Imprisonment	9
Length of time (months)	29
Amount of fines	Rs. 1,235.

L. M. J. R. PILOT, M.B., B.S. (London) D.T.M. & H. (London).
Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis and Port Health Officer.

6th April, 1938.

APPENDIX VI.

Report on the Mental Hospital for the Year 1937.

The total number of certified insane persons in the Colony on 31st December, 1937 was 1,002 compared with 949 on 31st December, 1936.

2. The following table shows the distribution of the 1,002 certified insane persons in the Colony on 31st December, 1937.

	General			Indian			Chinese			Total
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
At Mental Hospital ...	202	204	406	211	148	359	16	2	18	783
On probation leave ...	38	39	77	79	44	123	1	—	1	201
On leave under G.N. 239/24	4	6	10	5	3	8	—	—	—	18
Total ...	244	249	493	295	195	490	17	2	19	1,002

3. The percentage sex-distribution of the 1,002 certified persons was males 55.49 and females 44.51, compared with males 50.70 and females 49.30 for the estimated population of the Island on 31st December, 1937.

4. The following table gives the insane-rates per 10,000 of the population of the island, calculated on the number of certified insane persons in the Colony on 31st December, 1937.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
General population	41.6	38.4	39.9
Indian population	21.2	14.9	18.2
Chinese population	26.9	6.8	20.5
Total ...	27.1	22.4	24.9

The above tables show that insanity is more prevalent among males than females. The total insane-rate for the General population is more than twice that for Indians. It is interesting to compare the above total insane-rate of 24.9 per 10,000 of the population with that for England and Wales for 1935 which was 38 per 10,000 of the population.

5. Hospital Population.

There were 785 persons in hospital (males 431, females 354) on 31st December, 1937. Of these, 2 males were under interim detention pending a decision as to their mental state, so that the total number of certified insane persons in hospital on the above date was 783 (males 429, females 354) compared with 737 (males 414, females 323) on 31st December, 1936. Included in the 783 certified insane were 19 male and 19 female paying patients.

The daily average number resident was 772 (males 426, females 346) compared with 753 for 1936 ; 730 for 1935 ; 724 for 1934 ; 690 for 1933 ; 681 for 1932 ; 680 for 1931 ; 654 for 1930.

The maximum daily number resident during the year was 809 (males 443, females 366) compared with 766 (males 436, females 330) for 1936.

6. The following table gives the estimated population of the Island on 31st December of the years 1924 to 1927, also the total number of certified insane persons and the total insane-rate per 10,000 of the population of the Island for these years:

Years	Population of Colony on December 31st.	Total number of certified insane on December 31st.	Insane-rate per 10,000 of population.
1924	387,743	686	17.6
1925	393,708	700	17.7
1926	398,236	719	18.0
1927	401,693	729	18.1
1928	404,802	748	18.4
1929	405,549	759	18.7
1930	404,458	833	20.5
1931	391,044	834	21.3
1932	388,400	855	22.0
1933	390,697	895	22.9
1934	393,733	926	23.5
1935	396,271	927	23.3
1936	399,878	949	23.7
1937	402,071	1,002	24.9

The above table shows an increase in the insane-rate for 1937 compared with 1936. It also shows that the incidence of insanity in the Island is gradually rising.

7. Criminal Mental Patients.

	M.	F.	T.
In hospital on 31st December, 1936	16	—	16
Admitted during 1937	1	—	1
Readmitted during 1937 from probation leave	1	—	1
Discharged or dealt with under Art. 60 of Ord. 23/1906	2	—	2
Died during 1937	2	—	2
Remaining on 31st December, 1937	14	—	14

The only criminal mental patient admitted during the year was a Creole, H..........D.........., aged 57 an untried prisoner charged with petty larcenies. He suffered from general paralysis of the insane.

8. The following table shows the duration in hospital to 31st December, 1937, of the 783 certified resident patients:

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One year or less	66	58	124
Between 1 and 2 years	28	36	64
,, 2 ,, 3 ,,	32	26	58
,, 3 ,, 4 ,,	25	19	44
,, 4 ,, 5 ,,	23	18	41
,, 5 ,, 6 ,,	11	19	30
,, 6 ,, 7 ,,	21	14	35
,, 7 ,, 8 ,,	15	22	37
,, 8 ,, 9 ,,	22	9	31
,, 9 ,, 10 ,,	18	13	31
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	72	32	104
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	25	26	51

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 20 and 25 years ...	21	30	51
,, 25 ,, 30 ,, ...	16	14	30
Over 30 years ...	34	18	52
	429	354	783

It will be seen from the above table that more than half of the patients have been in hospital 5 years or more, the prognosis in the majority of these cases being hopeless.

9. Admissions.

	1936			1937		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1st admissions, certified patients ...	60	45	105	62	57	119
2nd admissions, certified patients ...	10	6	16	10	8	18
3rd admissions, certified patients ...	—	2	2	4	2	6
4th admissions, certified patients ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Readmissions from probation leave...	39	33	72	38	34	72
Readmissions from leave under G.N. 239/24	53	60	113	41	40	81
Admitted under interim detention, later released, not being proper persons to be kept in hospital ...	20	25	45	22	17	39
Still under interim detention on 31.12.37	2	1	3	2	—	2
Died whilst under interim detention	1	1	2	—	1	1
Readmitted from Victoria hospital ...	1	1	2	1	2	3
Readmitted after escape... ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	188	175	363	181	162	343

The above table shows that a total of 145 patients (males 77, females 68) was admitted into the Mental hospital as certified insane (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th admissions) and are hereunder referred to as direct admissions.

10. Table showing the districts whence came the 145 direct admissions and the insane-rate per 10,000 of the populations of such districts:

Districts	No. of direct admissions.	Estimated population of districts on 31st December, 1937.	Insane-rate per 10,000 of population.
Port Louis	35	56,200	6.2
Plaines Wilhems ...	47	104,479	4.5
Moka	11	29,782	3.6
Savanne	11	31,098	3.5
Pamplemousses ...	10	35,374	2.8
Flacq	12	51,099	2.3
Black River	3	13,204	2.2
Grand Port	9	48,319	1.8
Rivière du Rempart ...	5	32,516	1.5
Rodrigues	2	—	—
Total ...	145	402,071	3.6

The above table shows that insanity is less prevalent in the agricultural as compared with urban and residential districts.

11. The following table shows the probable causes of insanity in 93 of the direct admissions (49 males, 44 females) ;

CAUSES	M.	F.	T.
Heredity, insane	17	13	30
Mental stress, prolonged	8	8	16
,, ,, , sudden	7	6	13
Epilepsy	9	2	11
Convulsions	9	1	10
Puerperium	—	10	10
Lactation	—	3	3
Senility	4	3	7
Alcohol	5	1	6
Syphilis	5	—	5
Climacteric	—	4	4
Privation	—	3	3
Puberty and adolescence	—	1	1
Typhoid	1	—	1
Phthisis	1	—	1
Influenza	1	—	1
Gunjah	1	—	1
Sepsis	—	1	1
Concussion of the brain	1	—	1

In examining the above table it should be borne in mind that one or more of the causes enumerated therein may be responsible for the production of the mental illness hence the excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients considered. Heredity, mental stress, epilepsy and convulsions, the puerperal state, senility, alcohol and syphilis are, as usual, prominent etiological factors.

12. Discharges.

The total number of discharges during the year was 262 against 323 in 1936. The following table shows the classification of discharges for 1936 and 1937:

	1936			1937		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Discharged, recovered	2	—	2	—	1	1
,, , relieved	84	65	149	73	54	127
,, , not improved	—	5	5	4	6	10
Discharged on leave under G.N.239/24	51	63	114	43	39	82
Alleged mental patient found sane and released	23	25	48	22	17	39
Transferred to Victoria Hospital	1	3	4	2	1	3
Escape	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	162	161	323	144	118	262

The percentage of discharges (recovered, relieved and not improved) to admissions(direct admissions plus readmissions from probation) was 63.5 (males 66.9, females 59.8) compared with 79.2 (males 78.2, females 80.4) in 1936.

During the year 56 patients (males 33, females 23), out on probation leave, were found cured and finally discharged.

13. DEATHS.

During the year there were 36 deaths (males 22, females 14) compared with 27 (males 14, females 13) in 1936. Of these, 3 took place within one month of the patients' admission at the Mental hospital and were mainly due to their poor state of health. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was 4.66% (males 5.16%, females 4.04%) compared with 3.58% (males 3.29%, females 3.96%) for 1936.

The following table gives the causes of death and the number of deaths from each cause:

CAUSES	M.	F.	T.
Phthisis	4	2	6
Acute enteritis	1	3	4
Chronic nephritis	1	2	3
G. P. I.	2	—	2
Epilepsy	3	—	3
Myocardial degeneration ...	1	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia	2	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1	1	2
Cerebral thrombosis	1	—	1
Acute lobar pneumonia	—	1	1
Chronic pleurisy	1	—	1
Malaria	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	1
Perforation of duodenum by foreign body	—	1	1
Ascariasis	1	—	1
Cancer of stomach	1	—	1
Cancer of uterus	—	1	1
Tuberculous pericarditis ...	1	—	1
Cystitis	1	—	1
Diabetes mellitus and gangrene ...	—	1	1
Total ...	22	14	36

Nine postmortem examinations were made.

14. PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS.

The following table gives the number of cases of physical diseases treated in both infirmaries, the daily average of sick and the sick-rate for the years 1936 and 1937:

	1936			1937		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of cases treated in the infirmaries	130	72	202	145	88	233
Daily average of sick in the infirmaries	3.82	2.74	6.57	3.24	2.86	6.10
Sick-rate per cent calculated on the daily average number of patients in hospital	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.75	0.82	0.78

15. Table of monthly admissions in the two infirmaries, total stay therein and average stay per patient for the years 1936, 1937:

	1936				1937		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
January ...	19	17	36	January ...	13	10	23
February ...	21	8	29	February ...	18	10	28
March ...	13	3	16	March ...	11	7	18
April ...	6	8	14	April ...	15	8	23
May ...	9	5	14	May ...	6	11	17
June ...	9	3	12	June ...	11	9	20
July ...	11	4	15	July ...	20	4	24
August ...	9	2	11	August ...	4	5	9
September ...	9	4	13	September ...	7	5	12
October ...	11	3	14	October ...	19	2	21
November ...	11	8	19	November ...	7	12	19
December ...	2	7	9	December ...	14	5	19
Total ...	130	72	202	Total ...	145	88	233
Total stay in days ...	1,401	1,006	2407	Total stay in days ...	1,185	1,046	2,231
Average stay per patient	10.86	13.97	11.97	Average stay per patient	8.17	11.88	9.57

The above tables show that in 1937 there was a reduction in the sick-rate and also in the average stay per patient in the infirmaries, compared with 1936.

16. The following table shows the monthly admissions in both infirmaries for the commoner diseases.

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Malaria ...	5	10	5	5	2	4	5	3	—	—	2	2	43
Dysentery, amœbic	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	7
Dysentery—Other causes ...	1	2	3	4	—	2	3	1	—	3	1	1	21
Influenza ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	10	—	—	2	—	1	17
Epilepsy ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	2	3	15
Abscess ...	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	3	13
Chronic nephritis	1	2	1	2	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	13
Acute Enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9
Phthisis ...	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	8
Hookworm ...	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Ascariasis ...	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	7
Boils ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6

17. INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES.

During the year there were 28 cases of dysentery, 7 of which were of the amœbic type. Influenza cases numbered 17 against 7 in 1936. Malaria accounted for 43 cases compared with 32 in 1936. During the year 8 cases of phthisis needed active treatment 6 of whom died. No patient suffered from acute exanthemata.

18. Violence, Escapes etc.

There were no cases of homicide or suicide. There were also no escapes. The number of cases of injury was as follows:

Self-inflicted	4
Inflicted by Attendants ...	—
Inflicted by other patients ...	70
Accidental	224

The accidental injuries were mostly due to falls during epileptic fits. All the above injuries were of a trivial nature except a dislocated jaw due to the patient's yawning.

Members of the staff were injured by patients on 26 occasions but in no case was the injury of a serious nature.

19. Table showing the classification of the 783 certified patients in hospital on 31st December, 1937, according to the types of mental diseases:

TYPES OF MENTAL DISEASES	M.	F.	T.
Primary dementia	109	57	166
Senile dementia	5	6	11
Terminal dementia	116	94	210
Amentia with epilepsy	14	11	25
Amentia without epilepsy	22	14	36
Mania, recent	9	22	31
,, , recurrent	7	14	21
,, , chronic	6	23	29
Melancholia, recent	19	7	26
,, , chronic	10	10	20
Alternating insanity	16	34	50
Paranoia	7	1	8
Paraphrenia	16	19	35
Non-systematised delusional insanity ...	13	8	21
Acute confusional insanity ...	1	2	3
General paralysis of the insane ...	6	—	6
Epileptic insanity	41	30	71
Moral insanity	3	1	4
Insanity with gross brain lesions ...	8	1	9
Undiagnosed	1	—	1
Total ...	429	354	783

20. Occupational Treatment.

During the year a daily average of 70 patients attended to the vegetable gardens. All the laundry of the hospital was done by female patients and this, together with ward work, darning, the upkeep of the hospital grounds and piggery, mattress-making, carpentry and the manufacture of the hospital tinware gave employment daily to an average of 220 male and 146 female patients. The estimated value of the work done by patients during the year, including institution garden produce, was Rs. 15,396.89.

21. RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

During the year, mechanical restraint (strait jacket) was resorted to in the case of 7 male and 8 female patients, and seclusion in the case of 1 female. The greatest duration, in any single instance, for mechanical restraint or seclusion, was 5 hours.

22. RECREATION.

During 1937, the Police Band played five times at the hospital. Twelve cinematograph performances were given as well as two treats consisting of cakes, fruit, lemonade and other delicacies. Gramophone music is played during the week and always on Sundays. Cards, draughts, dominoes, chess and loto are favourite games. The hospital soccer team often meets outside teams on the hospital grounds and not infrequently beats the visitors. French and English papers and periodicals were sent us by people interested in the welfare of the patients. The piano in the female department was occasionally used by the patients, their friends and relatives.

23. COST OF MAINTENANCE.

ITEMS FOR THE PERIOD 1.7.36 TO 30.6.37		Rs. c.
Provisions, fuel and light, not including institution garden produce		87,603.79
Personal emoluments		96,153.02
Clothing, bedding, uniforms and washing requisites ...		15,752.15
Drugs, dressings, surgical instruments etc.		717.57
Implements, stores, sundries		1,710.60
Fees for District Commissioners of Lunacy		1,630.00
Recreation for patients		779.96
Fees for Member of Central Board		200.00
Telephone rental and calls		156.60
Travelling and transport		584.30
Total ...		205,287.99
Less fees for private patients ...	Rs. 10,127.50	
Less sale price of pigs	Rs. 415.80	
Less sale of empty tins	Rs. 3.35	
Less ...		10,546.65
Net total expenditure ...		194,741.34
Average weekly cost per head ...		4.93

24. The following table gives the net total expenditure, the daily average number of patients in hospital and the average weekly cost per head for the financial years 1926-27 to 1936-37 :

Financial years.	Net total expenditure. Rs.	Daily average number of patients in hospital.	Average weekly cost per head. Rs.
1926–27	245,637.69	601	7.86
1927–28	256,831.02	623	7.92
1928–29	249,134.07	606	7.90
1929–30	226,910.87	637	6.85
1930–31	219,809.08	674	6.27
1931–32	198,170.07	681	5.59
1932–33	183,883.90	688	5.14
1933–34	182,195.68	702	4.94
1934–35	183,056.97	733	4.80
1935–36	193,642.23	740	5.02
1936–37	194,741.34	759	4.93

The above table shows a reduction in the average weekly cost per head for the financial year 1936-37, compared with 1935-36.

25. STAFF.

The staff of the hospital consists of:

1 Medical Superintendent.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Steward who also acts as Head Male Nurse.
1 Dispenser and Storekeeper.
1 Matron.
1 Assistant Matron.
4 Male Nurses.
8 Male Attendants.
9 Female Nurses.
1 Gatekeeper.
1 Seamstress.
69 Male Servants.
53 Female Servants.

Nurse M. J. E. Dorval's services were dispensed with on 31st March, 1937 ; she was replaced by Miss Marie Odette Duval on 12th April, 1937.

Male Attendant A. Pommerol retired on pension on 30th June, 1937, on reaching the age limit and was replaced by Mr. Frederick Hezekiah Chorley on July 1st, 1937.

Nurse B. Rose resigned her appointment on 30th June, 1937, previous to getting married, and was replaced by Miss Josephe Marceline Rivet on 12th July, 1937.

Nurse F. Serret also resigned on 30th November, 1937, previous to getting married, and was replaced by Miss Lucienne Thomas on December, 1937.

The Matron, Miss I. Rogers, left the Colony on European leave on 23rd December, 1937.

26. ACCOMMODATION.

A new building is being erected for the female refractory patients. The female infirmary, which is also used as an Admission ward, is much too small.

27. VISITS.

His Excellency the Governor visited the hospital on the 10th February, 1937. His Lordship the Bishop of Mauritius visited the hospital three times during the year. The Central Board of Commissioners of Lunacy held twelve monthly meetings and also visited the hospital. Apart from his monthly visits with the Central Board, the Honourable Medical Director also called at the hospital on 15 other occasions. A Board of Survey was held and our accounts and stores were checked 30 times by an Audit Examiner. No irregularities were found.

28. RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

During the year Mass was said 12 times and an average of 40 patients attended each service.

29. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In conclusion, I must thank the Honourable Medical Director and the Members of the Central Board of Commissioners of Lunacy for their help. I wish also to thank the members of the staff of the Institution for their steady co-operation and assistance.

J. D. DYSON, M.B., B.S., Lond. ; D.P.M.
Medical Superintendent Mental Hospital.

24th March, 1938.
Beau Bassin.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Report on the Leper Hospital for the Year 1937.

Below is given the figures for admissions, discharges and deaths for the year 1937.

	Males	Females
Remaining on 1.1.37	36	13
Admitted during year	3	1
	39	14
Death	1	—
Discharges	3	1
Remaining on 31.12.37	35	13

ADMISSIONS.

Two children, a boy and a girl, of a female patient who has been under treatment for the past three years were found to be suffering from leprosy and were admitted. This patient has three surviving children and the third child has already been admitted with her mother, not because she is affected with leprosy but because she has hydrocephalus.

The two children admitted come from Salomon Island as did their mother. They had presented signs of the disease for the past three years, but the recent appearance of nodules on the face and body of the elder child (the boy) led to their return to Mauritius to be examined by me. Both were found to be suffering from leprosy. But whereas the boy, now aged 12, showed fairly extensive cutaneous lesions co-existent with old standing hypochromic patches, the girl, aged 8, had very little to show except for hypochromic anæsthetic patch of the right forearm and 4 other small similar patches distributed over the forehead, forearm and hands

The other two admissions are:

(1) a man aged 53 whose late sister was suffering from leprosy and whose nephew is an inmate at the Leper Hospital.

(2) a man aged 33 whose father was affected with leprosy.

This patient was a former inmate who had absconded several years ago. He voluntarily applied for re-admission after his condition had greatly deteriorated. In so far as the admissions of the year are concerned, we can state in each case the probable or actual source of infection.

All four admissions were on the patients' own application. Except for the former patient who had already been examined by the Leprosy Board at the time of his first admission, the others were examined by the Leprosy Board.

DEATH.

One death occurred as the result of chronic nephritis and heart failure in a disease-arrested case.

DISCHARGES.

One female patient from Rodrigues who had been bacteriologically negative for one year was repatriated to her native country. Two male patients, disease-arrested cases, were discharged at their own request.

A fourth case concerns a young adult who apart from extensive cutaneous lesions was also suffering from nephrosis. For some time before his discharge he had been affected with enteritis.

He died shortly after his discharge at his relative's request.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As in previous years, a statement is annexed showing type, progress etc., in each case. 48 cases are listed and of these 23 are disease-arrested or burnt out cases.

Of the remaining 25,

4 are cured with slight disabilities or none at all.
11 (including one apparent cure) have made good progress.
6 have progressed slowly.
1 patient is cured but blind.
2 have deteriorated.
1 is suffering from hydrocephalus.

The two patients who have deteriorated, are taking little or no treatment, owing to inter-current affections. Of the eleven patients who have made good progress five are bacteriologically negative.

LEPROSY BOARD.

The Leprosy Board met three times in the course of the year ; once at the Headquarters of the Medical and Health Department and twice at the Leper Hospital. Five patients were examined ; one patient was found to be a case of rhumathid arthritis with atrophies and deformities, one patient was a disease arrested burnt out case who was allowed to return to her home, and the three others were recommended for detention in the Leper Hospital where they had already been provisionally admitted.

VISITS.

The Director of the Medical and Health Department visited the Institution twice during the year. He was accompanied by Mr. L. Ulcoq, District Magistrate, Port Louis.

Leprosy Boards were held on the occasion of these visits.

His Lordship the Bishop of Mauritius accompanied by Mr. R. M. Monk visited the hospital on the 27.12.37. A few days after this visit, Mr. R. M. Monk forwarded to us for our patients two bags of sugar. We wish to reiterate our thanks for this act of generosity.

Members of Toc H paid their annual visit to the Hospital and distributed fruit, cigarettes, and toffees to the patients.

The Police Band gave performance on the 30.12.37. On that occasion a committee of ladies organised the annual hospital " fête " and showered presents, sweets, cakes and refreshments on our delighted patients.

This send off to the old year is very much appreciated as well as the kindness and sympathy displayed by the charitable organizers.

H. ANDRÉ,
Medical Superintendent, Leper Hospital and
Government Medical Officer, Pamplemousses.

7th February, 1938.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION, PROGRESS AND OTHER DATA OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMNET ON 31.12.37.

No.	Name Initials	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
1.	E.H.	Male	39	15 years	C_3N_3	Has deteriorated	Bad	......
2.	D.R.	Male	32	13 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
3.	A.G.	Male	43	25 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	......
4.	L.R.	Male	44	27 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	Is a cripple.
5.	A.B.	Male	44	18 ,,	N_2	do.	do.	Was a former C_3 case. Is now bacteriologically negative with residual nerve manifestation.
6.	N.B.	Male	65	Unknown	N_3	do.	do.	......
7.	J.L.	Male	36	22 years	N_3	do.	do.	......
8.	G.H.	Male	72	21 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	......
9.	O.B.	Male	43	10 ,,	N_2	do.	do.	Same remark as for No. 4 above. Disability not incompatible with useful activity.
10.	E.V.	Male	68	24 ,,	N_2	do.	do.	......
11.	A.M.	Male	43	25 ,,	N_2	do.	do.	Same remark as No. 4 above. Cripple through elephantiasis of both legs.
12.	R.J.	Male	58	23 ,,	N_2	do.	do.	A N case who showed cutaneous manifestation. Is now bacteriologically negative.
13.	E.S.	Male	45	11 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	Shows mental deterioration.
14.	L.P.R.	Male	25	8 ,,	Cured	...	...	No disabling deformity. A former C_3case, has remained symptom free for last ten years.
15.	L.N.R.	Male	23	7 ,,	N_2	Stationary	Disease arrested	Brother of 14 above.
16.	R.R.	Male	36	18 ,,	C_2N_2	Slow	Poor	Poor prognosis as regards complete recovery without disability or with slight disability.
17.	L.P.	Male	18	12 ,,	Cured	...	...	Is blind.
18.	M.R.	Male	26	15 ,,	C_2	Slow	Fair	Was extensively affected. Progress slow.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION, PROGRESS AND OTHER DATA OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT ON 31.12.37.—*Contd.*

No.	Name Initials	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
33.	J.C.	Male	34	3 ,,	C_1N_2	Good	Good	Admitted during year. Probably an old standing N case with few manifestations who recently developped cutaneous lesions. Has progressed rapidly and at end of year was bacteriologically negative.
19.	V.M.	Male	39	15 ,,	N_2	Good	Good	Same remark as for 4 above. Disability slight.
20.	E.G.	Male	40	20 ,,	C_2N_2	Slow	Fair	......
21.	B.J.	Male	28	? 5 ,,	C_2N_2	Good	Fair	Is probably a case of longer duration than he admits or is aware of, was bacteriologically negative in first half-year, but a reaction in the form of macules showing scanty bacilli occurred in the second half year.
22.	R.C.	Male	18	7 ,,	Apparent cure	Good	Good	A former C_3 case, has become bacteriologically negative in second half year.
23.	R.A.	Male	35	? 7 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
24.	A.B.	Male	31	4 ,,	N_1	Cured	...	......
25.	A.L.	Male	5	3½ ,,	Cured	...	...	......
26.	C.L.	Male	48	9 ,,	C_1	Good	Good	A former C_3 case progressing satisfactorily.
27.	R.L.	Male	79	24 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
28.	J.E.	Male	22	5 ,,	C_2	Good	Good	......
29.	B.P.	Male	42	19 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
30.	R.F.L.	Male	58	11 ,,	C_3	Slow	Fair	Is almost blind.
31.	W.M.	Male	34	9 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
32.	R.D.	Male	43	? 2 ,,	C_2N_2	Slow	Fair	An old standing N case—has recently shown cutaneous manifestations.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION, PROGRESS AND OTHER DATA OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT ON 31.12.37.—*Contd.*

No.	Name Initials	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
34.	R.D.	Male	12	3 ,,	C_2N_1	Good	Good	New case admitted. Son of No. 43. C_3 lesions are retrogressing rapidly and hypodermic patches are recovering sensation. Considerable improvement in 9 months.
35.	A.C.G.	Male	33	13 ,,	C_3	Slow	Vide Remark	A former patient who absconded several years ago. Extreme nodulation. Has been under treatment for three months. Prognosis not yet ascertainable.
36.	J.B.	Female	75	13 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
37.	H.B.	Female	58	9 ,,	N_2	Good	Good	......
38.	L.J.	Female	75	13 ,,	C_3	Deteriorated	Poor	......
39.	L.D.	Female	53	22 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
40.	M.M.	Female	38	18 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	......
41.	E.L.	Female	27	16 ,,	Cured	...	...	A former C_3 case has been bacteriologically negative for past two years.
42.	R.L.M.	Female	41	5 ,,	C_2N_2	Good	Good	A former C_3 case ; had become bacteriologically negative but in second half year nodules appeared on hands in which bacilli were present. This ought not to interfere with subsequent progress.
43.	O.D.	Female	31	5 ,,	C_2	Good	Good	Mother of No. 34, 44, 48. Has no apparent lesion, but bacilli still present in skin of ears. Has made good progress under treatment.
44.	E.V.	Female	5	—	...	...	...	Hydrocephalic child of No. 43.
45.	G.A.	Female	82	27 ,,	N_3	Stationary	Disease arrested	......
46.	D.L.	Female	51	13 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	......
47.	R.B.	Female	45	25 ,,	N_3	do.	do.	......
48.	A.V.	Female	8	3 ,,	N_1	Good	Good	Child of 43. Slightly affected.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the Radiologist for the Year 1937.

I beg to submit a report on the X ray section of the Department for the year 1937.

During this period 752 screen examinations were made at Moka Hospital, this figure represents both chest and gastro-intestinal investigations. Pulmonary conditions accounted for the greater part of the cases and we have the distinct impression that during the period under review there was a diminution in the number of tuberculous cases detectable on screen examination.

On the other hand, one section of the population i.e. the Chinese furnished a large quota of positive findings. Of the gastro-intestinal tract examinations, duodenal ulcers continue to predominate. At the Civil Hospital, the X ray plant is now coping with the work of that Institution.

The opening of the X ray department at Port Louis has necessitated the increase of the Films item and we fear that that increase is not sufficient to meet the demands of the hospital and private cases. The X ray plant at Victoria Hospital continues to give satisfaction and 591 patients were X rayed. It is now entering on its thirteenth year of its life and we have had no serious breakdown to interfere with the regular work—a tribute to the manufacturers. This type of plant, a 10 K.V.A. set with mechanical rectifier is now obsolete, and it is time to modernise the method of high voltage rectification by the use of valves, a procedure which will not only suppress noise, eliminate nitric oxide fumes but also make for greater output of radiation and lessen the wear and tear on the tubes.

During the year we welcomed the Assistant Radiologist.

The various appliances at Victoria Hospital are being fully occupied, the resources of the Electrological section are being more and more utilised both by the hospital and private patients.

We had occasion to read in a recent medical publication an article about Granuloma Inguinale and the multiplicity of the recommended therapeutic agents in itself proved that not a single one nor a combination of them had shown themselves as effective as diathermic coagulation of the ulcerations. We have had other cases since the one quoted at length in a previous annual report (1932) and we wish to lay stress on this form of treatment for this condition, and we believe we can modestly claim to be the first to have advocated this therapeutic agent.

W. R. DUPRE
D.M.R.E. (Camb.).

May, 1938.

APPENDIX IX

Return of Diseases (in Patients) for the Year 1937

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*					
1. Enteric Group—					
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	—	43	14	43	2
(*b*) Paratyphoid A.	—	2	—	2	—
(*c*) Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Type not defined	—	7	—	7	—
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria—					
(*a*) Tertian	23	1,977	42	2,000	26
(*b*) Quartan	1	69	—	70	—
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal	1	74	7	75	2
(*d*) Cachexia	11	617	56	628	5
(*e*) Blackwater	—	41	9	41	2
(*f*) Unclassified	2	380	8	382	1
6. Smallpox—					
Alastrim	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—	—
8. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping Cough	—	63	4	63	—
10. Diphtheria	—	11	2	11	2
11. Influenza	7	1,133	34	1,140	5
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	—	3	—	3	—
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—
16. Dysentery—					
(*a*) Amœbic	7	414	11	421	8
(*b*) Bacillary	2	172	26	174	1
(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes	4	113	20	117	2
17. Plague—					
(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Undefined	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	58	5,119	233	5,177	56

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	58	5,119	233	5,177	56
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*— (Contd.)					
19. Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—
21. Erysipelas	3	67	9	70	3
22. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1	—
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—					
(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-pox) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Phlebotomus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Dengue	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus	—	52	19	52	1
30. Mycosis	—	—	—	—	—
31. Tuberculosis Pulmonary and Pharyngeal	15	422	65	437	12
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestine or Peritoneum	—	14	3	14	—
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	—	8	2	8	1
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...	2	8	—	10	2
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—					
(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus	—	9	—	9	1
(*b*) Bones	—	2	1	2	—
(*c*) Lymphatic System	—	11	1	11	—
(*d*) Genito-Urinary	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other Organs	—	3	1	3	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—					
(*a*) Acute	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	78	5,716	334	5,794	76

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1336	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ..	78	5,716	334	5,794	76
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*—(Contd)					
38. Syphilis—					
(*a*) Primary	1	30	—	31	1
(*b*) Secondary	—	33	—	33	—
(*c*) Tertiary	4	100	6	104	2
(*d*) Hereditary	—	23	3	23	—
(*e*) Period not indicated ...	1	23	—	24	—
(*f*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
39. Soft Chancre	3	183	—	186	4
40. A—Gonorrhœa and its complications	7	148	—	155	1
B—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ..	—	6	—	6	—
C—Gonorrhœal arthritis	—	27	—	27	2
D—Gonorrhœal Venereum ..	—	—	—	—	—
41. Septicæmia	—	16	12	16	—
42. Other Infectious Diseases—					
(*a*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Filariasis	—	52	—	52	1
(*c*) Pyæmia	—	7	2	7	—
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above*					
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	7	2	7	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ...	—	25	7	25	1
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	15	1	15	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the female Genital Organs ...	2	77	8	79	1
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	10	—	10	—
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	10	—	10	—
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	12	1	12	—
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	102	1	102	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	2	164	2	166	5
52. Chronic Rheumatism	4	98	—	102	—
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra	—	3	—	3	—
Total carried forward ..	102	6,887	379	6,989	94

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	102	6,887	379	6,989	94
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above*—(Contd.)					
55. Beri-Beri	6	96	6	102	1
56. Rickets	—	3	—	3	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)...	2	73	9	75	—
58. Anæmia—					
(*a*) Pernicious	—	92	25	92	—
(*b*) Other Anæmias and Chloroses	1	463	21	464	3
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ...	—	—	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—					
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	2	—	2	—
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands, Myxœdema	—	3	—	3	—
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	1	—	1	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	—	14	—	14	—
65. Leukœmia—					
(*a*) Leukœmia	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Hodgkin's Diseases	—	2	—	2	—
66. Alcoholism	—	21	—	21	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	1	—	1	—
69. Other General Diseases—					
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura-Hæmorrhagica .	—	1	—	1	—
Hæmophilia	—	1	—	1	—
Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—
Uræmia	—	15	8	15	—
Unclassified	—	92	6	92	—
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses*					
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica)	—	6	2	6	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)	—	21	14	21	—
Total carried forward ...	111	7,794	470	7,905	98

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	111	7,794	470	7,905	98
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System and organs of the senses*—(Contd.)					
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord...	—	—	—	—	—
74. Apoplexy—					
(*a*) Hæmorrhage...	1	27	13	28	—
(*b*) Embolism	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	14	3	14	—
75. Paralysis—					
(*a*) Hemiplegia	—	70	1	70	—
(*b*) Other Paralyses	2	37	—	39	—
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	4	2	4	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation...	—	1	—	1	—
78. Epilepsy	—	58	3	58	1
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years over	—	9	1	9	—
80. Infantile convulsions	—	9	5	9	—
81. Chorea	—	1	—	1	—
82. A—Hysteria	—	15	—	15	—
B—Neuritis	—	53	—	53	—
C—Neurasthenia	—	13	—	13	—
D—Vertigo	—	4	—	4	—
E—Neuralgia	—	10	—	10	—
83. Cerebral softening	—	3	—	3	1
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as paralysis Agitans, etc.	—	100	4	100	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—					
(*a*) Diseases of the eye	—	112	—	112	—
(*b*) Conjunctivitis	—	56	—	56	—
(*c*) Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Tumours of the eye	—	3	—	3	1
(*e*) Other affections of the eye ...	6	298	—	304	7
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	2	133	1	135	6
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System*					
87. Pericarditis	—	4	—	4	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis...	—	41	15	41	—
89. Angina Pectoris	—	6	—	6	—
Total carried forward ...	122	8,875	518	8,997	114

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at at end 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	122	8,875	518	8,997	114
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System*—(Contd.)					
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—					
(*a*) Valvular—					
Mitral	—	86	11	86	2
Aortic	—	8	3	8	—
Tricuspid	—	2	1	2	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Myocarditis	3	43	14	46	—
(*c*) Unclassified	—	34	10	34	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries—					
(*a*) Aneurism	—	2	—	2	—
(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	—	32	2	32	1
(*c*) Other Diseases	—	2	—	2	—
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	6	3	6	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—					
Hæmorrhoids	—	211	2	211	—
Varicose Veins	—	6	—	6	—
Phlebitis	—	7	—	7	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—					
Lymphangitis...	3	32	—	35	—
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	—	202	—	202	—
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	29	1	29	1
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	—	80	15	80	1
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System*					
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—					
Adenoids	—	5	—	5	—
Polypus	—	12	—	12	—
Rhinitis	—	6	—	6	—
Coryza	—	13	—	13	—
Unclassified	—	29	—	29	—
98. Affections of the Larynx—					
Laryngitis	—	28	—	28	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
99. Bronchitis—					
(*a*) Acute	4	530	17	534	1
(*b*) Chronic	1	393	31	394	3
(*c*) Unclassified	—	7	—	7	—
Total carried forward ...	133	10,680	628	10,813	123

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	133	10,680	628	10,813	123
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System*—(Contd.)					
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	193	75	194	—
101. Pneumonia—					
(*a*) Lobar	6	354	97	360	6
(*b*) Unclassified	1	43	6	44	—
102. Pleurisy, Emphysema	—	89	8	89	1
103. Congestion of the Lungs	1	23	4	24	—
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	—	12	3	12	—
105. Asthma	4	238	4	242	—
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	23	2	23	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs—					
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	24	4	24	1
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System*					
108. A—Diseases of teeth or gums—					
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ..	5	154	1	159	5
B—Other affections of the Mouth—					
Stomatitis	—	21	-	21	2
Glossitis, etc.	—	5	—	5	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—					
Tonsillitis	—	162	2	162	—
Pharyngitis	—	13	—	13	—
Other affections	—	10	—	10	—
110. Affections of the Œsophagus ...	—	6	—	6	—
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach	—	49	5	49	2
B—Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	—	117	10	117	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach—					
Gastritis	—	92	1	92	1
Dyspepsia, etc.	13	298	—	311	14
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—					
Under two years	3	35	9	38	4
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—					
Two years and over ...	13	441	69	454	12
Colitis	—	40	1	40	—
Ulceration	—	—	—	—	—
114a Sprue	—	3	1	3	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	39	1,996	50	2,035	22
Total carried forward ...	219	15,121	980	15,340	193

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ..	219	15,121	980	15,340	193
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System*—(Contd.)					
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—					
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	—	4	—	4	—
(*b*) Trematoda (Flukes)	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Nematoda (other than ankylostoma)—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascaris	1	138	5	139	4
Trichocephalus dispar ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinia	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	8	—	8	—
Oxyuris	—	2	—	2	—
(*d*) Coccidia	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other parasites	—	18	—	18	—
(*f*) Unclassified	—	30	—	30	—
117. Appendicitis	2	186	5	188	—
118. Hernia	1	189	5	190	1
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, etc.	1	120	—	121	—
B—Other affections of the Intestines—					
Enteroptosis	2	15	1	17	—
Constipation	1	89	—	90	—
Unclassified	—	53	6	53	1
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—					
(*a*) Alcoholic	—	4	—	4	—
(*b*) Other forms	—	84	10	84	1
123. Biliary Calculus	—	2	—	2	—
124. Other affections of the Liver—					
Abscess...	1	11	—	12	—
Hepatitis	2	146	10	148	2
Cholecystitis	—	98	6	98	1
Jaundice	—	45	2	45	1
Unclassified	—	28	1	28	—
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	5	2	5	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	—	11	3	11	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	17	114	2	131	1
Total carried forward ...	247	16,521	1,038	16,768	205

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total Admissions	Yearly Total Deaths	Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
Brought forward	247	16,521	1,038	16,768	205
VII.—*Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)*					
128. Acute Nephritis	5	240	42	245	4
129. Chronic Nephritis	2	223	39	225	—
130. A—Chyluria	—	2	—	2	—
B—Schistosomiasis	—	50	—	50	—
131. Other affections—					
Pyelitis, etc.	2	64	4	66	1
132. Urinary Calculus	—	34	3	34	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder—					
Cystitis	—	136	2	136	1
Unclassified	—	27	1	27	2
134. Diseases of the Urethra—					
(*a*) Stricture	—	52	2	52	1
(*b*) Other	—	75	—	75	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate—					
Hypertrophy	—	6	—	6	—
Prostatitis	—	35	3	35	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
136 Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—					
Epididymitis	—	13	—	13	—
Orchitis	1	118	—	119	1
Hydrocele	—	183	—	183	2
Ulcer of Penis	1	10	—	11	—
Unclassified	—	146	1	146	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries	—	18	2	18	—
138. Salpingitis	—	99	1	99	3
Abscess of the Pelvis	1	9	—	10	1
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	12	1	12	—
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	30	—	30	—
141. A—Metritis	—	18	—	18	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—					
Displacements of Uterus	—	45	1	45	—
Menorrhagia	—	11	—	11	—
Amenorrhœa	—	13	—	13	—
Dysmenorrhœa	—	9	—	9	—
Leucorrhœa	—	49	—	49	—
Fibroma of Uterus	—	8	—	8	—
Unclassified	—	106	2	106	2
Total carried forward	259	18,362	1,142	18,621	223

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	259	18,362	1,142	18,621	223
VII—*Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)*—Contd.)					
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—					
Mastitis	—	14	—	14	1
Abscess	5	289	1	294	2
Unclassified	—	11	—	11	—
VIII.—*Puerperal State*					
143. A.—Normal Labour	6	943	—	949	12
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy—	—	34	—	34	—
(*a*) Abortion	—	107	1	107	—
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation ...	—	3	—	3	—
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	2	84	14	86	2
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—
145. Other accidents of Parturition ..	1	55	8	56	1
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	13	6	13	1
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	1	—	1	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	7	1	7	—
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	14	—	14	—
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast .	—	—	—	—	—
150 *bis*. Gestations	—	631	19	631	9
IX.—*Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues*					
151. Gangrene	5	41	9	46	4
152. Boil—	—	12	—	12	—
Carbuncle	—	99	6	99	—
153. Abscess—	46	722	18	768	23
Whitlow	—	70	—	70	—
Cellulitis	20	783	12	803	19
Unclassified	17	873	10	890	25
154. A.—Tinea	—	1	—	1	—
B.—Scabies	6	297	—	303	5
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—					
Erythema	—	—	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	8	—	8	—
Eczema	1	114	—	115	7
Herpes	—	4	—	4	—
Psoriasis	—	14	—	14	—
Elephantiasis	—	18	—	18	—
Myiasis	—	4	—	4	—
Chigœs	—	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	333	2	338	4
Total carried forward ...	373	23,961	1,249	24,334	338

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	373	23,961	1,249	24,334	338
X.—*Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous)*					
156. Diseases of Bones—					
Osteitis	—	39	—	39	—
157. Diseases of Joints—					
Arthritis	5	202	4	207	8
Synovitis	1	20	—	21	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or organs of Locomotion...	1	96	2	97	4
XI.—*Malformations*					
159. Malformations—					
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—
Hypospadias	—	1	—	1	—
Spina Bifida, etc.	2	6	1	8	—
Other	—	9	—	9	—
XII.—*Diseases of Infancy*					
160. Congenital Debility	—	63	54	63	3
161. Premature Birth	—	102	41	102	2
162. Other affections of infancy ...	1	21	6	22	—
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	1	—	—	1	—
XIII—*Affections of Old Age*					
164. Senility—	3	82	10	85	1
Senile Dementia, etc	—	—	—	—	—
XIV—*Affections produced by External Causes*					
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	9	1	9	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ...	—	10	1	10	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward	387	24,621	1,369	25,008	356

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total Admissions	Yearly Total Deaths	Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
Brought forward ..	387	24,621	1,369	25,008	356
XIV —*Affections produced by External Causes*—(Contd.)					
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	2	—	2	—
169: Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides	—	1	—	1	—
175. Food Poisoning— Botulism	—	2	—	2	—
176. Attacks of poisonous animals—					
Snake Bite	—	—	—	—	—
Insect Bite	—	—	—	—	—
177. Other accidental Poisonings ..	—	9	—	9	—
178. Burns (by fire)	—	83	24	83	1
179. Burns (other than by fire) ...	1	50	12	51	1
180. Suffocation (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	12	—	12	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	1	477	25	478	16
185. Wounds (by fall)	4	165	3	169	1
186. Wounds (in mines or quarries) ..	—	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by machinery)	1	47	2	48	1
188. Wounds (by crushing *e.g.* railway accidents, etc)	3	168	7	171	6
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, Bites, Kicks, etc	—	9	—	9	1
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents	—	—	—	—	—
192. A—Over Fatigue	—	—	—	—	—
B—Hunger or Thirst	—	2	—	2	—
193. Exposure to cold, Frost bite, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—
194. Exposure to heat—					
Heatstroke	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	397	25,648	1,442	26,045	383

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1336	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	397	25,648	1,442	26,045	383
XIV—*Affections produced by External Causes*—(Contd.)					
195. Lightning Stroke	—	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	2	—	2	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—	—
201. A—Dislocation	1	37	—	38	—
B—Sprain	—	66	—	66	—
C—Fracture	6	381	12	387	33
202. Other external Injuries	35	842	—	877	50
203. Death by violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—
XV—*Ill-Defined Diseases*					
204. Sudden Deaths [cause unknown]—					
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—					
Ascites	2	91	5	93	—
Œdema	—	9	1	9	—
Asthenia	—	21	3	21	—
Shock	—	82	5	82	—
Hyperpyrexia	—	1	—	1	—
Other	10	215	8	225	2
B.—Malingering	—	20	—	20	—
C.—Other	—	102	—	102	—
XVI.—*Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths*	—	—	—	—	—
Total	451	27,517	1,476	27,968	468

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937
		Admissions	Deaths		
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	94	6,364	357	6,458	87
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above	17	1,403	97	1,420	11
III.—Affections of the Nervous system and Organs of the Senses ...	11	1,057	49	1,068	16
IV.—Affections of the Circulatory System	6	833	77	839	5
V.—Affections of the respiratory System	18	2,022	251	2,040	12
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System	101	4,842	207	4,943	74
VII.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (*non-venereal*) ...	17	2,155	105	2,172	21
VIII.—Puerperal State ...	9	1,892	49	1,901	25
IX.—Affections of the Skin and Cellular tissues	100	3,393	57	3,493	87
X.—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (*other than Tuberculous*)	7	357	6	364	12
XI.—Malformations	2	16	1	18	—
XII.—Diseases of Infancy	2	186	101	188	5
XIII.—Affections of Old Age	3	82	10	85	1
XIV.—Affections produced by external Causes	52	2,374	87	2,426	110
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases	12	541	22	553	2
XVI.—Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 deaths	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	451	27,517	1,476	27,968	468

RETURN OF BIRTHS

	Number	Deaths
Born alive at term	814	32
Prematurely born	125	51
Still-born	194	194
Total ...	1,133	274

RETURN OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operations	Number	Deaths
Tumours	34	3
Evacuation of abcesses	4,811	37
Operations on :—		
Blood Vessels	2	1
Lymphatic Glands	118	1
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues	318	7
Bones	160	2
Nerves	6	...
Joint	49	...
Muscles and Tendons	45	...
Skull and Brain	11	5
Eye	246	...
Ear	75	1
Head and Face	101	3
Chest	25	...
Abdominal Cavity	527	39
Spleen	5	1
Rectum and Anus	171	1
Urinary system	77	8
Male Generative Organs	290	2
Female Generative Organs	225	4
Amputation	116	3
Obstetric Operations	97	9
Other Operations	1,910	...
Total...	9,419	127

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX X

Return of Diseases (out Patients) for the Year 1937

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*				
1. Enteric Group—				
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	4	2	4	2
(*b*) Paratyphoid A.	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Type not defined	—	—	—	—
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria—				
(*a*) Tertian	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Quartan	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Cachexia	1,682	1,778	2,545	2,642
(*e*) Blackwater	5	7	5	8
(*f*) Unclassified	21,409	22,413	26,045	27,547
6. Smallpox—				
Alastrim	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—
8. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping Cough	2,467	2,137	3,381	3,022
10. Diphtheria	—	3	—	3
11. Influenza	14,013	14,529	17,377	18,119
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	20	13	22	15
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	828	552	1,072	754
16. Dysentery—				
(*a*) Amœbic	1,833	1,272	2,780	2,142
(*b*) Bacillary	24	12	35	18
(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes	629	493	953	838
17. Plague—				
(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Undefined	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ..	42,914	43,211	54,219	55,110

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward	42,914	43,211	54,219	55,110
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*— (Contd.)				
19. Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	1	1	1	1
21. Erysipelas	8	14	8	14
22. Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	3	2
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles)	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-pox)	1	1	1	1
(*c*) Kala-azar	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Phlebotomus Fever	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Dengue	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	1	—	1	—
27. Anthrax	15	8	22	11
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus	8	3	8	3
30. Mycosis	1	—	1	—
31. Tuberculosis Pulmonary and Pharyngeal	1,002	542	1,545	949
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestine or Peritoneum	1	4	1	4
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	3	2	3	2
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	2	—	3	—
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—				
(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	3	—	3	—
(*b*) Bones	1	—	1	—
(*c*) Lymphatic System	17	18	35	51
(*d*) Genito-Urinary	2	—	2	—
(*e*) Other Organs	9	4	9	4
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—				
(*a*) Acute	5	6	5	7
(*b*) Chronic	131	93	213	159
Total carried forward	44,127	43,909	56,084	56,318

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	44,127	43,909	56,084	56,318
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases*—(Contd)				
38. Syphilis—				
(*a*) Primary	186	65	392	139
(*b*) Secondary	134	71	469	136
(*c*) Tertiary	214	154	915	372
(*d*) Hereditary	28	25	40	49
(*e*) Period not indicated ...	89	66	380	213
(*f*) Unclassified	34	25	43	45
39. Soft Chancre	237	28	599	78
40. A—Gonorrhœa and its complications	610	187	1,240	379
B—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ...	12	4	24	10
C—Gonorrhœal arthritis	41	12	91	23
D—Gonorrhœal Venereum ..	1	2	1	2
41. Septicæmia	—	—	—	—
42. Other Infectious Diseases—				
(*a*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Filariasis	45	42	72	56
(*c*) Bilharziasis	2	—	3	—
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above*				
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	3	—	3	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ...	6	4	6	4
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the female Genital Organs ..	—	17	—	24
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	2	—	2
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	82	32	92	42
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	1	—	1
50. Tumours non-malignant	21	31	62	56
51. Acute Rheumatism	518	463	753	647
52. Chronic Rheumatism	2,089	2,249	2,826	3,071
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra	4	1	7	1
Total carried forward ...	48,478	47,390	64,102	61,668

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	48,478	47,390	64,102	61,668
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above*—(Contd.)				
55. Beri-Beri	62	5	67	13
56. Rickets	7	7	7	7
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)...	35	71	70	141
58. Anæmia—				
(*a*) Pernicious	36	59	50	86
(*b*) Other Anæmias and Chloroses	1,786	2,914	2,443	4,122
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ...	—	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—				
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	8	—	14
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands, Myxœdema	1	—	1	—
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	385	358	588	520
65. Leukœmia—				
(*a*) Leukœmia	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Hodgkin's Diseases	1	—	1	—
66. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc)	—	—	—	—
69. Other General Diseases—				
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—
Purpura-Hæmorrhagica .	—	2	—	2
Hæmophilia	1	—	1	—
Avitaminosis A	30	30	49	56
Diabetes Insipidus	3	2	6	3
Unclassified	265	335	301	374
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System*		—	—	—
and Organs of the Senses		—	—	—
70. Encephalitis (not including		—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica)	—	—	—	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	51,090	51,181	67,686	67,006

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	51,090	51,181	67,686	67,006
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System and organs of the senses*—(Contd.)				
72. Locomotor Ataxia	1	—	1	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord...	1	—	1	—
74. Apoplexy—				
(*a*) Hæmorrhage...	9	5	9	5
(*b*) Embolism	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	—	—	—
75. Paralysis—				
(*a*) Hemiplegia	62	27	99	48
(*b*) Other Paralyses	69	35	167	101
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation .	1	2	3	2
78. Epilepsy	200	177	750	520
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years over	12	9	19	14
80. Infantile convulsions	139	123	178	152
81. Chorea	2	1	2	1
82. A—Hysteria	—	47	—	56
B—Neuritis	354	382	484	495
C—Neurasthenia	27	11	39	18
83. Cerebral softening	—	—	—	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as paralysis Agitans, etc.	602	795	707	1,020
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—				
(*a*) Diseases of the eye	115	132	146	172
(*b*) Conjunctivitis	837	700	1,103	958
(*c*) Trachoma	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Tumours of the eye	2	2	2	2
(*e*) Other affections of the eye	407	322	566	452
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	1,187	952	1,532	1,328
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System*				
87. Pericarditis	2	1	2	1
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis...	36	81	53	190
89. Angina Pectoris	3	1	7	1
Total carried forward ...	55,158	54,986	73,556	72,542

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	55,158	54,986	73,556	72,542
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System*—(Contd.)				
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—				
(*a*) Valvular—				
Mitral	17	25	36	55
Aortic	5	4	7	14
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Myocarditis	153	170	209	227
(*c*) Unclassified	294	477	386	558
91. Diseases of the Arteries—				
(*a*) Aneurism	2	—	2	—
(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	360	406	502	547
(*c*) Other Diseases	28	21	39	31
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	—	—	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—				
Hæmorrhoids	260	127	362	179
Varicose Veins	16	9	21	13
Phlebitis	2	11	2	14
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—				
Lymphangitis...	73	52	112	88
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	150	63	190	75
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	18	12	21	15
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	121	137	149	231
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System*				
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—				
Adenoids	4	5	4	6
Polypus	10	3	16	3
Rhinitis	95	101	139	140
Coryza	50	40	62	54
Unclassified	32	35	45	47
98. Affections of the Larynx—				
Laryngitis	152	129	205	177
Other	5	6	5	7
99. Bronchitis—				
(*a*) Acute	908	621	1,155	755
(*b*) Chronic	1,709	1,280	2,417	1,785
(*c*) Unclassified	286	199	334	250
Total carried forward ...	59,908	58,919	79,976	77,813

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	59,908	58,919	79,976	77,813
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System*—(Contd.)				
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	77	54	87	65
101. Pneumonia—				
(*a*) Lobar	194	119	214	137
(*b*) Unclassified	13	6	13	6
102. Pleurisy, Emphysema	66	34	83	42
103. Congestion of the Lungs ..	3	2	4	2
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—
105. Asthma	578	1,356	2,750	2,183
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	61	34	102	60
107. Other affections of the Lungs—				
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	52	51	68	57
Unclassified	—	—	—	—
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System*				
108. A—Diseases of teeth or gums—				
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ...	7,547	6,220	8,565	1,699
B—Other affections of the Mouth—				
Stomatitis	302	297	428	381
Glossitis, etc.	58	31	76	51
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—				
Tonsillitis	324	340	398	493
Pharyngitis	81	85	98	115
Other	87	39	94	47
110. Affections of the Œsophagus ...	7	3	7	3
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach... ...	48	16	56	21
B—Ulcer of the Duodenum .	41	12	75	17
112. Other affections of the Stomach—				
Gastritis	1,382	1,455	1,900	1,976
Dyspepsia, etc.	2,276	2,467	3,398	3,381
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—				
Under two years	726	732	925	948
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—				
Two years and over ...	2,058	1,868	2,653	2,384
Colitis	192	198	221	231
Ulceration	5	—	6	—
114a Sprue	-	1	—	1
115. Ankylostomiasis	7,259	9,221	10,168	12,705
Total carried forward ...	83,345	83,560	112,360	104,818

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward	83,345	83,560	112,360	104,818
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System*—(Contd.)				
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—				
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	1	—	1	—
(*b*) Trematoda (Flukes)	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Nematoda (other than ankylostoma)—	—	—	—	—
Ascaris	3,541	3,694	4,515	4,861
Trichocephalus dispar ...	7	12	11	20
Trichinia	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	—	—	—
Oxyuris	37	47	55	92
(*d*) Coccidia	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other parasites	64	59	95	73
(*f*) Unclassified	466	612	785	873
117. Appendicitis	70	100	77	119
118. Hernia	133	25	153	26
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, etc.	83	42	128	59
B—Other affections of the Intestines—				
Enteroptosis	4	1	4	1
Constipation	1,230	1,268	1,489	1,553
Unclassified	241	243	296	388
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—				
(*a*) Alcoholic	1	—	1	—
(*b*) Other forms	21	18	30	30
123. Biliary Calculus	7	3	7	3
124. Other affections of the Liver—				
Abscess...	2	2	3	2
Hepatitis	404	284	516	373
Cholecystitis	56	32	69	45
Jaundice	104	72	167	132
Unclassified	44	15	61	23
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	1	—	1
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	—	—	—	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	267	296	322	426
Total carried forward ...	90,128	90,386	121,145	113,918

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	90,128	90,386	121,145	113,918
VII.—*Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)*				
128. Acute Nephritis	190	229	262	259
129. Chronic Nephritis	289	270	451	441
130. A—Chyluria	16	13	21	25
B—Schistosomiasis	162	66	303	113
131. Other affections—				
Pyelitis, etc.	42	48	70	81
132. Urinary Calculus	10	—	10	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder—				
Cystitis	364	210	488	271
Unclassified	44	22	55	37
134. Diseases of the Urethra—				
(*a*) Stricture	29	1	34	1
(*b*) Other	53	5	76	5
135. Diseases of the Prostate—				
Hypertrophy	9	—	16	—
Prostatitis	23	—	33	—
Unclassified	5	—	7	—
136 Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—				
Epididymitis	16	—	22	—
Orchitis	227	—	264	—
Hydrocele	190	—	230	—
Ulcer of Penis...	48	—	85	—
Unclassified	140	—	160	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries ...	—	1	—	1
138. Salpingitis	—	—	—	—
Abscess of the Pelvis ..	—	157	—	202
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	9	—	9
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	257	—	366
141. A—Metritis	—	45	—	83
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—				
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	11	—	12
Amenorrhœa	—	392	—	539
Dysmenorrhœa	—	242	—	352
Leucorrhœa	—	751	—	1,356
Unclassified	—	298	—	414
Total carried forward ...	91,985	93,413	123,732	118,485

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	91,985	93,413	123,732	118,485
VII—*Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)*—Contd.)				
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—				
Mastitis	—	88	—	107
Abscess	—	345	—	864
Unclassified	—	13	—	17
VIII.—*Puerperal State*				
143. A.—Normal Labour	—	160	—	160
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy—				
(*a*) Abortion	—	29	—	30
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	—	86	—	102
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—
145. Other accidents of Parturition ...	—	—	—	—
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	—	—	—
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	1	—	1
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	1	—	1
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	—	—	—
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast .	—	—	—	—
IX.—*Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues*				
151. Gangrene	3	1	5	1
152. Boil—				
Carbuncle	290	205	414	265
153. Abscess—				
Whitlow	206	183	370	286
Cellulitis	1,156	712	2,746	1,599
Unclassified	1,772	1,543	4,530	3,065
154. A.—Tinea	31	26	39	35
B.—Scabies	3,873	3,259	6,112	4,893
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—				
Erythema	21	13	27	14
Urticaria	115	108	133	145
Eczema	613	531	897	852
Herpes	18	9	24	11
Psoriasis	107	73	174	118
Elephantiasis	14	23	16	27
Myiasis	2	4	8	11
Chigœs	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ...	—	—	—	—
Others	1,608	1,243	2,405	1,717
Total carried forward ...	101,814	102,069	141,632	132,806

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	101,814	102,069	141,632	132,806
X.—*Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculosis)*				
156. Diseases of Bones—				
Osteitis	12	7	13	12
157. Diseases of Joints—				
Arthritis	212	149	297	230
Synovitis	25	23	40	33
158. Other Diseases of Bones or organs of Locomotion...	14	8	16	7
XI.—*Malformations*				
159. Malformations—				
Hydrocephalus	—	1	—	1
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida, etc.	4	7	4	7
XII.—*Diseases of Infancy*				
160. Congenital Debility	21	24	26	30
161. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—
162. Other affections of infancy ...	32	45	42	71
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	—	—	—	—
XIII—*Affections of Old Age*				
164. Senility—				
Senile Dementia, etc	190	263	298	387
XIV—*Affections produced by External Causes*				
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	—	—	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ...	1	—	1	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward	102,325	102,596	142,369	133,584

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	102,325	102,596	142,369	133,584
XIV —*Affections produced by External Causes*—(Contd.)				
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	—	—	—
169: Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides	—	—	—	—
175. Food Poisoning— Botulism	—	—	—	—
176. Attacks of poisonous animals—				
Snake Bite	—	—	—	—
Insect Bite	2	3	2	3
177. Other accidental Poisonings ...	2	4	3	8
178. Burns (by fire)	57	40	116	70
179. Burns (other than by fire) ...	53	29	86	60
180. Suffocation (accidental)	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	1	—	2	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	889	310	1,512	615
185. Wounds (by fall)	276	166	506	241
186. Wounds (in mines or quarries) ...	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by machinery)	5	2	8	2
188. Wounds (by crushing *e.g.* railway accidents, etc)	7	2	20	4
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, Bites, Kicks, etc	70	19	143	27
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents	—	—	—	—
192. A—Over Fatigue	2	1	2	1
B—Hunger or Thirst	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to cold, Frost bite, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
194. Exposure to heat—				
Heatstroke	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	103,689	103,172	144,769	134,615

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	103,689	103,172	144,769	134,615
XIV—*Affections produced by External Causes*—(Contd.)				
195. Lightning Stroke	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—
201. A—Dislocation	23	18	27	18
B—Sprain	95	39	118	50
C—Fracture	162	64	239	79
202. Other external Injuries	1,557	779	3,263	1,540
203. Death by violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—
XV—*Ill-Defined Diseases*				
204. Sudden Deaths [cause unknown]—				
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—				
Ascites	42	52	57	78
Œdema	89	56	117	80
Asthenia	127	142	141	173
Shock	—	—	—	—
Hyperpyrexia	—	—	—	—
Other	381	718	408	763
B.—Malingering	26	13	27	13
Total	106,191	105,053	149,166	137,409

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	45,755	44,590	60,353	57,820
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above	5,335	6,591	7,333	9,186
III.—Affections of the Nervous system and Organs of the Senses ..	4,027	3,722	5,808	5,344
IV.—Affections of the Circulatory System	1,540	1,597	2,100	2,239
V.—Affections of the respiratory System	4,295	4,075	7,703	5,776
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System	29,176	29,811	37,848	33,553
VII.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (*non-venereal*) ...	1,857	3,473	2,587	5,555
VIII.—Puerperal State ...	—	277	—	294
IX.—Affections of the Skin and Cellular tissues	9,829	7,933	17,900	13,039
X.—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (*other than Tuberculous*)	263	187	366	282
XI.—Malformations	4	8	4	8
XII.—Diseases of Infancy	53	69	68	101
XIII.—Affections of Old Age	190	263	298	387
XIV.—Affections produced by external Causes	3,202	1,476	6,048	2,718
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases	665	981	750	1,107
TOTAL	106,191	105,053	149,166	137,409

APPENDIX XI

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK PERFORMED IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Districts	Number of premises visited	Number of notices served under Ord. 47 of 1925	Number of notices served under Reg. 198 of 1907	Number of notices served under Reg. 183 of 1926	Number of notices served under Reg. 498 of 1900	Number of notices served under Reg. 263 of 1898	Number of notices served under Reg. 42 of 1934	Number of notices complied with	Number of notices not complied with	Number of private Abattoirs	Number of public Abattoirs	Slaughtering at Abattoirs								Fees Collected	Cemeteries			Fees Collected
												Oxen	Cows	Calves	Heifers	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Deer		Private	Public	Number of burials in public	
																				Rs. c.				Rs. c.
Pamplemousses ...	2,622	59	170	153	...	...	...	364	18	...	1	33	97	204	7	...	...	...	...	750.50	11	1	1,069	2,340.00
Riv. du Rempart	4,471	328	295	52	...	...	...	581	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	561	1,155.50
Flacq North ...	1,676	313	160	299	2	...	...	701	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	12	2	344	631.00
Flacq South ...	3,258	37	407	114	...	...	...	533	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	564	1,310.00
Mahebourg ...	916	205	...	150	...	...	...	353	2	...	1	113	115	143	4	121	505	14	...	1,372.50	8	2	324	470.00
Rose Belle ...	2,982	25	132	104	...	1	...	217	45	1	...	35	245	162	1	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	789	1,617.00
Savanne ...	8,705	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	1	81	131	119	28	0	...	...	...	838.00	2	3	842	1,750.00
Black River ...	1,693	23	46	68	...	...	...	136	1	1	...	567	220	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	331	560.00
Rose Hill ...	2,644	105	...	22	...	...	...	125	2	...	1	1,100	141	445	8	414	1,273	60	2	...	2	1	442	1,093.00
Vacoas ...	3,555	124	6	10	...	...	...	136	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,205	1,924.00
Curepipe ...	3,253	106	168	263	...	...	1	517	21	...	1	1,171	193	425	...	296	240	167	...	...	...	1	244	...
Moka ...	2,310	78	192	...	...	...	...	268	2	1	...	263	283	66	1		...	...	...	...	5	3	518	937.50
Total ...	38,085	1,458	1,576	1,235	2	1	1	3,986	287	5	5	3,363	1,425	1,564	49	831	2,018	241	2	2,961.00	66	24	7,233	13,788.00

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS ESTABLISHED DURING 1937

Districts		Ord. 47 of 1925—Public Health Ordinance	Ord. 8 of 1898—Common form and interpretation	Reg. 198 of 1907—Conservancy and sanitary management of villages	Reg. 183 of 1926 (Pit and Pail Latrines)	Reg. 42 of 1934—Milk	Reg. 242 of 1925—Slaughtering of Cattle, Restrictions	Reg. 153 of 1926—Tuberculosis Certificates	Reg. 50 of 1914—Storing of fruits, dry grains, gunny bags	Reg. 73 of 1908—Control of public and private Abattoirs	Reg. 498 of 1900—Slaughter houses, meat shops	Reg. 107 of 1876—Sanitary Supervision of watering places etc.	Reg. 320 of 1920—Protection of foodstuffs	Reg. 61 of 1934—Public markets in rural districts	Reg. 164 of 1927—Amendment to Tuberculosis in Reg. 153 of 1926	Reg. 162 of 1885—Proclaimed Villages	Reg. 27 of 1928—Bathing in River Tabac	Reg. 39 of 1921—Use of verandah of building along street for sale of vegetables, etc.	Reg. 72 of 1920—Butter Factory.	Amount of Fines
																				Rs. c.
Pamplemousses	...	3	2	8	19	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564.75
Rivière du Rempart	...	15	...	24	174	33	...	20	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	406.50
Flacq North	...	31	...	9	109	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	1	...	...	...	240.25
Flacq South	...	...	...	18	12	3	4	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	162.75
Mahebourg	..	2	...	..	5	14	..	10	...	...	...	..	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	712.00
Rose Belle	...	42	...	122	318	38	...	90	4	...	...	..	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	973.00
Savanne	...	8	...	31	56	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	.	...	..	147.00
Black River	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose Hill	...	10	...	1	22	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.00
Vacoas	...	35	...	2	42	8	..	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	20	...	...	5	5	230.50
Curepipe	...	15	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	60.00
Moka	...	2	..	...	216	8	1	9	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	347.25
Total	...	163	2	216	977	141	6	147	7	6	3	1	52	36	23	1	5	5	5	3,899.00

APPENDIX XII.

Report of the Government Medical Officer, Rodrigues, for the Year 1937.

GENERAL.

From the statistics contained in this Annual Report it will be found that the year 1937 compares unfavourably with the preceding one.

The whooping cough epidemic which was introduced from Mauritius together with several outbreaks of influenza during the year were real scourges to the inhabitants of this Island.

A number of Coronation visitors who went over to Mauritius for the festivities contracted Malaria there and had to receive treatment on their return.

A prisoner who came back to Rodrigues after serving his sentence at the Central Prison in Port Louis showed signs of Beri-Beri.

The estimated population of the Dependency on 31st December 1937 is 10,299.

The death rate for the year at 19.8 per mille is abnormally high compared with that of last year which stood at 7.

The birth rate for the year is 41.9 per thousand.

It is hoped that the well known robustness of the average Rodriguean will allow him to get over the strain caused by the Whooping Cough epidemic and will help him to ward off late complications of this disease.

PORT MATHURIN HOSPITAL.

The operating room was repaired and painted.

Dispensary Attendances.—10,991 persons attended the dispensary attached to the Port Mathurin Hospital during the year showing an increase of 3,220.

The record for a day was during the peak of the whooping cough epidemic when 203 patients received treatment.

9.476 received free treatment.

1,515 paid for treatment.

TABLE OF DISPENSARY ATTENDANCES FOR EACH MONTH.

Jan..	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
619	1,002	1,798	1,652	629	600	819	875	673	898	710	625

Admissions.—345 patients were treated compared with 299 last year, an increase of 46.

46 patients provided their own diets but received free treatment.

The following table gives the main diseases for which admission was necessary:

Abscesses	39	Duodenal ulcer	1
Ascariasis	28	Eye diseases	2
Ascites	1	Gastritis	10
Burns	6	Injuries	46
Chronic nephritis	2	Malaria	4

Old Osteomyelitis	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Pyelonephritis	1
Safræmia	1
Rheumatism	8
Tonsillitis and Quinsy	4
Miscellaneous	33
Anæmia and Debility	3
WhoopingCough Broncho-pneumonia Pneumonia	49
Chicken Pox	1
Dental extractions	3
Enteritis	11
Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma	38
Gonorrhœa complications	12
Inguinal hernia	2
Menorrhagia	4
Osseous Tuberculosis	1
Parturition	11
Pleurisy	1
Salpingitis	2
Syphilis	10
Valvular heart disease	3

Deaths.—15 patients died in hospital from the following diseases:

Acute Bronchitis and Whooping Cough	4
Acute Enteritis	1
Burns	1
Cellulitis of neck	1
Carcinoma of uterus	1
Chronic nephritis and heart failure	1
Congenital syphilis	1
Duodenal ulcer	1
Pyelonephritis	1
Bronchopneumonia C. A. Nephritis	1
Osteomyelitis of upper jaw	1
Senile Myocarditis	1

Operation.—MINOR. 133 minor operations were done under either a local or a general anæsthetic.

MAJOR. 5 major operations were performed during 1937.

Osteomyelitis of lower end of fibula	1
Strangulated Inguinal hernia	2
Placenta prævia	2

One case of strangulated hernia is interesting as the patient at first refused surgical intervention. He was taken to his house at La Ferme and came back to Port Mathurin Hospital 30 hours after strangulation had taken place.

One of the cases of placenta prævia required internal podalic version.

The mortality from opratioen was Nil.

Tooth Extraction.—416 persons attended the dispensary for extraction.

Post Mortem.—Two autopsies were done in the dead house of the hospital. The causes of death were: subarachnoid hæmorrhage and Fatty heart disease.

MOUNT LUBIN DISPENSARY.

The Dresser's quarters were repaired and repainted during the month of July.

Dispensary attendances.—During the year 7,011 out patients were treated compared with 4,377 last year, an increase of 2,634.

TABLE OF DISPENSARY ATTENDANCES FOR EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
404	908	1,499	1,002	313	292	378	482	438	595	443	263

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Admissions.—It was again found necessary to admit 88 patients an increase of 6 over last year's figure.

CAUSES OF HOSPITALISATION.

Abscesses	14	Catarrhal Jaundice	1
Ascariasis	4	Hysteria	4
Erysipelas	1	Pneumonia	12
Malaria	2	Skin diseases	4
Rheumatism	4	Whooping Cough and Acute Bronchitis	19
Tuberculosis	1	Miscellaneous	5
Wounds and Injuries	14		
Acute Gastritis	3		

Operations.—30 minor operations were done during 1937.

Deaths.—3 patients died in hospital from the following diseases:

Ascariasis	1
Acute Bronchitis	2

Patients sent to Mauritius.—5 patients were transferred to Mauritius.

(a) a case of Chronic Osteomyelitis of the Femur.

(b) a case of Neoplasm of the Ovary.

(c) three cases of mental disorder.

The case of Osteomyelitis has come back; one of the mental patients returned to Rodrigues, but a few months later had to be sent back.

VACCINATION OF INFANTS AGAINST SMALL-POX.

The following table gives the number of vaccinations at Port Mathurin Hospital and Mount Lubin Dispensary.

	Port Mathurin Hospital	Mount Lubin Dispensary
January	23	12
February	7	1
March	—	—
April	4	—
May	15	—
June	47	44
July	29	40
August	21	15
September	22	28
October	23	11
November	17	6
December	7	22
Total	215	179

As is shown above, the number of vaccinations from February to May was very low; this was due to the epidemic of whooping cough—very few babies could be vaccinated as they were either suffering from the disease, or were in the incubation period.

Of these 381 were successful. The remaining 13 were taken as immune after 3 unsuccessful attempts at vaccination.

There was one case of Generalised Vaccinia ; the infection appeared to have been blood-borne.

SUMMARY.

Number of dispensary attendances	18,002
Number of Admissions	433
Number of vaccinations...	394
Number of Operations	168
Number of Injections, Syphilic etc.	228
Number of deaths in Hospital and in the dispensary ...	12

LEPROSY IN RODRIGUES.

A close watch is kept on the 25 lepers of this Dependency, an increase of 2 in the figure for 1936.

The increase over last figure is explained thus:

1. A new case (No. 2 of the synoptic table) was detected at Plaine des Papayes. He is the father of No. 8.

2. A bacteriologically negative case No. 26, returned to this island from the Leper Hospital in Mauritius.

There are now 7 patients with positive nasal smears. 15 patients are under treatment at Port Mathurin Hospital and 5 at Mount Lubin Dispensary.

A total number of 826 injections was given to the leper patients.

Port Mathurin Hospital.—Alepol	injections ...	144
E.C.C.O.	,, ...	507
Mt. Lubin Dispensary.—E.C.C.O.	,, ...	175

MEETING OF THE RODRIGUES LEPROSY BOARD.

Two meetings of the Board were held in August and November.

The August one was the Annual meeting.

The November meeting dealt with the volutary transfers to Mauritius of Nos. 1 and 20 of the table.

The lepers are still very keen on treatment.

No.. 8 should be followed up very closely for fear of a relapse, as she is now pregnant.

The annexed synoptic table shows the grade, infectivity etc., of the leper patients.

TABLE SHOWING GRADE, INFECTIVITY ETC., OF THE LEPER PATIENTS.

Number	Initials	Age	Sex	Type	Grade 1936-37	Infectivity clinical grounds	Nasal smear	Treatment	Remarks and Present Condition
1.	F.R.	28	M	Nodular	B2	±	+	Yes	Statu Quo.
2.	D.C.	65	M	Nodular	B2	±	+	Yes	New case, detected in.
3.	R.L.	26	M	Nervous	A1	O	–	No	Burnt out.
4.	B.M.	20	M	Nervous	A1	very slight	–	Yes	Improving.
5.	S.A.	33	M	Nodular	B3	±	+	Yes	Statu Quo.
6.	M.C.	38	F	Nodular	B2	±	+	Yes	Slight improvement.
7.	N.B.	63	M	Nervous	A1	O	.	No	Burnt out.
8.	E.R.	43	F	Mixed	A3	±	.	Yes	Improving.
9.	C.P.	32	F	Nervous	A1	O	.	No	Apparently cured.
10.	O.E.	52	M	Nodular	A1	O	.	No	Burnt out.
11.	T.P.	20	F	Mixed	B3	±	+	Yes	Statu Quo.
12.	L.P.	23	F	Nervous	A1	O	.	Yes	Great improvement.
13.	L.L.	57	M	Mixed	A1	O	.	Yes	Burnt out.
14.	L.L.	31	F	Mixed	A1	O	.	No	Apparently cured.
15.	A.R.	52	M	Nervous	A1	O	.		Apparently cured.
16.	D.R.	42	M	Nervous	A1	very slight	.	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily.
17.	M.M.	48	M	Mixed	A1	O	.	No	Apparently cured.
18.	F.A.	27	F	Nervous	A1	O	.	No	Apparently cured.
19.	F.L.	33	M	Nervous	A1	very slight	–	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily.
20.	J.L.	16	M	Nervous	A2	very slight	–	Yes	No improvement.
21.	O.P.	23	F	Nervous	A1	O	.	No	Apparently cured.
22.	L.L.	16	F	Nervous	A1	very slight	–	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily.
23.	H.M.	50	F	Nodular	B1	±	+	Yes	Statu Quo.
24.	A.R.	14	F	Mixed	B2	±	+	Yes	Statu Quo.
25.	R.M.	16	M	Nervous	A2	very slight	–	Yes	Slight improvement.
26.	N.P.	25	F	Mixed	A1	very slight	–	Yes	Apparently cured.

N.B.—No. 2 is a new case—He is the father of No. 8. **10 Died in Mauritius.** **26 Apparently cured—case from Powder Mills.**

BIRTHS.

432 Births were declared during the year, an increase of 27 on last year figure.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males ...	29	15	25	13	16	12	15	13	19	17	20	14	208
Females ...	19	14	13	21	19	19	17	19	28	20	24	11	224
Total ...	48	29	38	34	35	31	32	32	47	37	44	25	432

The birth rate now stands at 41.9 per mille.

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of still-births was 16 compared with 9 last year.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males ...	—	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	—	1	—	1	9
Females ...	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

DEATH RATE AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

During the year under review there were 205 deaths compared with 70 last year—an increase of 135.

This was mainly due to deaths caused by complications of whooping cough.

The estimated population of Rodrigues on 31st December 1937 was 10,299.

So that the death rate was 19.8 per thousand.

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS PER MONTH.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males ...	4	6	18	30	8	7	8	3	3	7	1	—	95
Females ...	2	6	20	35	11	10	3	8	1	3	5	6	110
Total ...	6	12	38	65	19	17	11	11	4	10	6	6	205

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Acute Nephritis	1
Acute Enteritis	3
Acute Osteomyelitis of Jaw	1
Ascariasis and Toxic Oedema	15
Atelectasis	6
Athrepsy	2
Asphyxia (drowning)	2
Acute Bronchitis	10
Broncho-pneumonia	6
Chronic Nephritis and Heart Failure	2
Carcinoma	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	6
Congenital Syphilis	2
Cellulitis of Face	1
Duodenal Ulcer	1
Gastro Enteritis	3
Heart Disease	11
Myocarditis	1
Malignant Malaria	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16
Pyelonephritis following spinal myelitis	1
Peritonitis	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	1
Pyonephrosis	1
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal Sepsis	1
Prematurity	11
Syphilitic Enteritis	2
Shock following extensive burns	1
Subarachnoid Hæmorrhage	1
Tetanus	1
Whooping Cough and complications	90
Total	205

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS UP TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years
81	34	12	19	3

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS IN 10 YEAR GROUP.

5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
9	6	12	6	4	3	3	7	5	1

WHOOPING COUGH.

There is no doubt that whooping cough was imported from Mauritius.

The first three cases were seen at St. Gabriel. An adult member of the family had returned from Mauritius where he had contracted the disease.

The three cases were isolated together with their mother at Mount Lubin Dispensary. Strangely there were no new cases amongst the other children of this family though they had been contacts.

The fourth case appeared at La Ferme, infection was traced from a second imported case. About the same time there were several cases at Soupir, 2 miles from Port Mathurin.

From this moment the disease became general, new cases cropping up all over the island.

It can be said without any exaggeration that nearly every child between the ages of six months and twelve years suffered from whooping cough.

The epidemic lasted from January to April.

The figures for the dispensary attendances compared with those of 1936 are given below:

	Port Mathurin Hospital	Mount Lubin Dispensary
January—April 1937 ...	5,162 ...	3,813
January—April 1936 ...	2,488 ...	1,531

an increase of 4,956 altogether.

The domiciliary visits of the Government Medical Officer (the only mobile unit of this Medical Station) were increased twenty fold when compared to the number paid in the same period of a normal year. The majority of cases being infants and children (a large number of them suffering from pulmonary complications) had to be seen at home. The need of a motor boat was greatly felt.

Many adults were also stricken with the disease.

The patients who contracted the disease late in the epidemic appeared to show a better resistance to the disease.

The main complications were—Bleeding from the nose and eyes, prolonged vomitting, bronchitis and bronchopneumonia.

One case died from spasm of the glottis.

90 children died during the epidemic, of these 54 were under one year of age.

From enquiries made from the inhabitants, the last whooping cough epidemic took place some 30 years ago. No official record is available.

The interesting points about the 1937 epidemic are:

(i) its well proved exogenous origin.
(ii) its widespread occurrence.
(iii) the frequency of pulmonary complications.
(iv) the relatively high mortality.

INFLUENZA.

During the whooping cough epidemic there were also many cases of influenza of a fairly severe type. No death occurred though some cases had pneumonia as complication.

In October influenza made its seasonal appearance and was characterised by an unusual number of cases of pneumonia.

At one time 7 cases were being nursed at Port Mathurin Hospital and 8 cases at Mount Lubin Dispensary. The case mortality for the admitted cases was nil, but some patients had a long convalescence.

Undubitably 1937 will be remembered as " the year of cough ".

CHICKEN POX.

Ten children suffered from chicken pox during the year. The cases occurred in different parts of the island. Their recovery was uneventful.

Some adults suffered from Herpes Zoster at that time.

No direct contact could be traced between the adults and the children.

GONORRHOEA.

The incidence of gonorrhœa with its complications (especially acute arthritis) has greatly increased during 1937.

Four cases contracted the disease in Mauritius.

The men only came for treatment when a complication arises. They place their faith in medicinal herbs which have a diuretic action.

The same applies to the women. They hardly make an effort to get clear of infection.

Several cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were seen.

SYPHILIS.

This year a patient suffering from multiple hard chancres was seen. He was admitted into hospital with a florid secondary rash. Had it not been for the skin lesion which affected his face especially, it is likely that he would not have asked for treatment.

This was the only case of acquired syphilis seen during three years.

DYSENTERY.

Three cases of Amœbic Dysentery were seen this year. They responded quickly to treatment.

Bacillary Dysentery was non-existent.

SANITATION.

There is not much to add to last year's Report on sanitary conditions obtaining in Rodrigues.

Port Mathurin and Mount Venus continue to be the only places in the Island with a night soil service and a scavenging service.

The number of pail latrines in Port Mathurin is now 73.

The only important change has been the sale of the old bullock which was used to draw the carts and its replacement by a younger bullock.

Though the inhabitants of the hills have been told many times to dig pit latrines on their premises, very little progress in that line is noticeable.

The primitive method of disposing of fæces is still going on.

A special effort was done this year to diminish Round worm infestation, but prophylaxis is impossible under such conditions.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DUTIES AS POLICE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Eight members of the Police Force reported ill during the year.

They were treated in their quarters.

A total number of 65 days' leave was granted.

164 prisoners were ill during the year—23 prisoners were examined to see whether they were fit to go on bread and water diet—17 prisoners were admitted to Hospital.

DUTIES AS PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

Thirty two ships of the K.P.M. line called at Port Mathurin during the year.

They were all given free pratique.

The passenger service between Mauritius and Rodrigues and *vice-versa* is still increasing.

CONCLUSION.

The main points of this report are:

(a) The introduction of disease from outside.

(b) The steady increase of the population.

(c) The increase of the work of the Government Medical Officer.

The exogenous origin of Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Whooping Cough has been well proved.

Even with the number of deaths at 205, the increase of the population for the year is 227.

There is no doubt that the Government Medical Officer's work is increasing every year.

The records for the year 1905 show that there were 927 consultations at Port Mathurin Dispensary compared with 10,991 this year.

On the 6th of December last, I had the pleasure to welcome the new Magistrate His Honour Joseph Le Roy Esq.

I wish to render my thanks to the Magistrate of Rodrigues Pierre Rousset Esq. for the civility and helpfulness extended to me during the performance of my duties.

Finally I wish to record my appreciation of the services rendered by dressers F. Larché and L. Joseph. Their earnestness and efficiency especially during the epidemic of whooping cough allowed me to tackle the situation without asking for extra assistance.

F. X. LETELLIER,
Government Medical Officer.

10th January, 1938.

APPENDIX XIII.

PRISONERS REVISED SCALE OF RATIONS.

A.—Normal Diet.

Articles of Diet	Scale I Convicted prisoners performing hard manual labour, including stone breaking, road making or other public works or employed in the workshops.		Scale II Convicted prisoners performing light or no work, and unconvicted prisoners.	
	Breakfast Grammes	Dinner Grammes	Breakfast Grammes	Dinner Grammes
Beef(2)	—	—	—	—
Tripe(4)§	—	75	—	60
Salt Fish(5)	40	—	40	—
Bread	—	—	—	—
Rice or Maize(6)	250	250	225	225
Dholl, Lentils, or Beans(7)	75	75	75	75
Green Bredes	50	50	50	50
Pot Herbs	50	50	50	50
Pistachio Oil	10	10	10	10
Curry Stuff	—	1	—	1
Sugar(8)	—	50	—	50

B.—Special Diet(1)

Articles of Diet	Scale I Breakfast Grammes	Scale I Dinner Grammes	Scale II Breakfast Grammes	Scale II Dinner Grammes
Beef(2)	—	90(3)	—	—
Tripe(4)§	—	100(3)	—	60
Salt Fish(5)§	40	—	—	—
Bread	100	100	100	100
Rice or Maize(6)	125	125	125	125
Dholl, Lentils or Beans(7)	75	75	75	75
Green Bredes	50	50	50	50
Pot Herbs	50	50	50	50
Pistachio Oil	10	10	10	10
Curry Stuff	—	—	—	—
Sugar(8)	—	50	—	50

NOTE.

The weights are those of the uncooked ration on issue. Salt shall be added in sufficient quantity in cooking all diets:

Tea or coffee may, at the discretion of the Medical Officer be issued before the commencement of the day's work to prisoners who are working in unhealthy places.

(1) European prisoners or prisoners for whom the diet specially ordered by the Medical Officer of the Prison.

(2) The weight is that of the uncooked ration, *free from bone*.

(3) Beef to be issued on two days in the week and tripe four days in the week.

(4) In the case of prisoners prohibited by religious, race or caste prejudices from eating tripe, pulse may be substituted for tripe in the ratio of 25 grammes of dholl, lentils or beans on days for which 60 grammes of tripe are appointed and 30 grammes on days for which 75 grammes of tripe are appointed.

(5) Snook or Cod (petite morue rouge) or Ling (morue blanche) or Poission des Iles (weight being increased by 15%).

(6) On the recommendation of the Medical Officer Rice may be substituted for an equivalent weight of maize.

(7) Dholl is to be issued on 4 days a week, lentils on two days, and beans on one day.

(8) 50 grams of sugar to be issued dry with the dinner ration.

PUNISHMENT DIET.—ALL PRISONERS.

The scale of diet for ill-conducted prisoners or habitual idlers and malingerers prescribed by article 23 of the Regulations published under Government Notice No. 107 of the 10th March 1906 is: bread (1 lb.) with water.—½ ib. to be issued for breakfast and the other ½ lb. for dinner.

This scale should only be issued by order of the Superintendent of Prisons, Central Prison Board or District Prison Board for the period of punishment laid down in Articles 36, 37, 38 and 43 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1887, and provided that the term for which a prisoner is kept on bread and water shall never exceed 72 hours without a break of 24 hours between each of such periods of punishment diet.

191/7/38. C.O. -250.

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